

VOL TWENTY-FOUR NO 11



CHRISTMAS 1899



PRICE TEN CENTS











DRAWN BY ALICE BARBER STEPHENS







CLIMBING THE ALPS

By WALTER CAMP

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE COLLECTION OF F. J. STEEVENS







HEN I was a boy of fifteen, spurred on by the "dares" of my companions, I once climbed, by means of a rope, up two roofs of a church and reached the belfry from the outside. A week later, while painters were working upon the steeple, I saw one fall from the scaffolding and, after bounding upon each of the two sloping roofs, land upon the ground a simple bag of broken bones. It was weeks and months before I could look up at those roofs without cold chills creeping up and down my spine. Such, I fancy, must be the feeling of any mountain climber who has once near at hand witnessed a serious accident to one or more of his party. But until that time does come the exhilaration of the sport, the life in the air, the grandeur of the scenery, all combine to tempt to greater and greater effort, more and more hazardous achievement. Nor is it at all the part of the foolhardy alone. It takes but little dissipation in it to seduce the most temperate nature into an abandon never even suspected at the sea level.



level.

If a man is inclined to ride a hobby he should ride it well. No better example of this, to the mountain climber, can be found than that of Professor Tyndall. He stops in the midst of all sorts of perils to make scientific studies. He clings to the very face of the rock, and as we hold our breath to see him fall he calmly proceeds to describe the generation of a cloud. He never seems to be affected by anything. "After an hour had passed away on the summit in scientific experiments by the professor he became alarmed at the frozen appearance of the party!"

And it turned out that Balmat, the guide, had actually frozen both hands, while so far as I have been able to learn the nearest approximation to an injury to the professor was his alarm at the frozen appearance of his companions which broke in upon his scientific revery!

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The accident on the first ascent of the Matterhorn is known in a general way to every student of mountain climbing, but the details of it, when given by Mr. Whymper, one of the survivors, serve to point out once more the need of caution in the selection of men when real work is to be done.

"On Wednesday morning, the 12th of July, 1865, Lord Francis Douglas and myself crossed the Col Théodule, to seek guides at Zermatt. After quitting the snow on the northern side, we rounded the foot of the glacier, crossing the Furgge Glacier, and left my tent, ropes, and other matters in the little chapel of the Lac Noir. We then descended to Zermatt, engaged Peter Taugwalder, and gave him permission to choose another guide. In the course of the evening the Rev. Charles Hudson came into our hotel with a frend, Mr. Hadow; and they, in answer to some inquiries, announced their intention of starting to attempt the Matterhorn on the following morning. Lord Francis Douglas agreed with me that it was undesirable that two independent parties should be on the mountain at the same time, and

with the same object. Mr. Hudson was therefore invited to join us, and he accepted our proposal. Before admitting Mr. Hadow, I took the precaution to inquire what he had done in the Alps; and, as well as I can rememer, Mr. Hudson's reply was, 'Mr. Hadow has done the Mont Blanc in less time than most men.' This was an excellent certificate, given as it was by a first-rate mountaineer, and Mr. Hadow was admitted without further question.

"We started from Zermatt on the 13th of July, at half-past five on a brilliant and perfectly cloudless morning.

"We started from Zermatt on the 13th of July, at halfpast five, on a brilliant and perfectly cloudless morning.
We were eight in number—Croz, old Peter and his two
sons, Lord F. Douglas, Hadow, Hudson, and I. To insure steady motion, one tourist and one native walked
together."

The detail of the upward climb tells little of the danger. Whymper continues:

"We remained on the summit for one hour—

"'One crowded hour of glorious life."

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"One crowded hour of glorious life."

It passed away too quickly, and we began to prepare for the descent. Hudson and I again consulted as to the best and safest arrangement of the party. We agreed that it would be best for Croz to go first, and Hadow second; Hudson, who was almost equal to a guide in sureness of foot, wished to be third; Lord F. Douglas was placed next, and old Peter, the strongest of the remainder, after him.

"A few minutes later a sharp-eyed lad ran into the Monte Rosa Hotel to Seiler, saying that he had seen an avalanche fall from the summit of the Matterhorm on to the Matterhorngletscher. The boy was reproved for telling idle stories; he was right, nevertheless, and this was what he saw.

"Michel Croz had laid aside his axe, and, in order to give Mr. Hadow greater security, was taking hold of his legs, and putting his feet, one by one, into their proper positions. As far as I know, no one was actually descending. I cannot speak with certainty, because the two leading men were partially hidden from my sight by an intervening mass of rock, but it is my belief, from the movements of their shoulders, that Croz, having done as I have said, was in the act of turning round to go down a step or two himself; at this moment Mr. Hadow slipped, fell against him, and knocked him over. I heard one startling exclamation from Croz, then saw him and Mr. Hadow flying downward; in another moment Hudson was dragged from his steps, and Lord F. Douglas immediately after him. All this was the work of a moment. Immediately we heard Croz's exclamation, old Peter and I planted ourselves as firmly as the rocks would permit; the rope was taut between us, and the jerk came on us both as on one man. We held; but the rope broke midway between Taugwalder and Lord Francis Douglas. For a few seconds wc saw our unfortunate companions sliding downward on their backs, and spreading out their



























LAUTERAARHORN AND STRAHLEGG

lands, endeavoring to save themselves. They passed from our sight uninjured, disappeared one by one, and fell from precipice to precipice on to the Matterhorn-gletscher below, a distance of nearly 4,000 feet in height. From the moment the rope broke it was impossible to help them.

"So perished our comrades!

"For more than two hours afterward I thought almost every moment that the next would be my last; for the Taugwalders, utterly unnerved, were not only incapable of giving assistance, but were in such a state that a slip might have been expected from them at any moment.
"About 6 P.M. we arrived at the snow upon the ridge descending toward Zermatt, and all peril was over."

Mr. Roland King's comment upon certain portions of this description has a direct bearing upon the point which Mr. Whymper undoubtedly felt a delicacy about making as strong as perhaps it should have been.

"Mr. Whymper doubtless realized what a dangerous drag Mr. Hadow was upon the party, but kept his own counsel from a sense of delicacy, and the terrible tragedy which followed was the direct consequence. In describing the catastrophe, he tells us that Croz had placed Mr. Hadow's feet in position. This seems almost incredible, and denotes a positive helplessness that is appalling. I have never seen this done except in rare cases where the climber—from his enforced position—could not see and had to feel about for a foothold, and on the Matterhorn there is little or no occasion to do this."

Mr. King further says:

do this."

Mr. King further says:

"Let me remind the beginner that if he climbs in the expectation of obtaining fine views from the tops of the higher peaks, he will be disappointed forty-nine times out of fifty. Also allow me to point out the folly of all this mountain-climbing; folly that amounts to downright wickedness; for if I have made light of the difficulties to be encountered, I do not pretend to say but that there is danger, and plenty of it, too, and no man has a right to risk his life and destroy the peace of mind of his friends simply for the sake of enjoying a passing excitement."

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All of which leads one to question how in the world Mr. King came to make the many ascents accredited to him, and whether this late conclusion is that of a man who has decided to reform, and who takes occasion to warn others from following in the errors of his ways.

The accident on the Matterhorn was no treachery of nature. But there are dangers of this kind of which even the cleverest of guides cannot be always cognizant. The avalanche may come and sweep to death the most expert climber that ever clutched a crag.

The death of Johann Joseph Bennen, Professor Tyndall's favorite guide, occurred in this manner during an ascent of the Haut de Cry in February of 1864. The party consisted of Mr. Gossett, M. Boissonnet, three local guides—Nance, Rebot and Bevard—and Bennen. To gain the east arête they were obliged to go up a steep snowfield of some 800 feet. During the ascent they sank about a foot at each step. Bennen did not seem to like the look of this snow very much. He asked the three local guides whether avalanches ever came down this couloir, but they assured him that their position was perfectly safe. They proceeded, and had reached about 150 feet from the top, and were crossing it on a horizontal curve in the following order: Bevard, Nance, Bennen, Gossett, Boissonnet, and Rebot, when, about three-quarters of the way across, Bevard and Nance sank suddenly above their waists. Bennen tightened the rope. The snow was too deep for them to think of getting out of the hole they had made, so they pushed ahead a step or two. Bennen turned around and said that he was afraid of starting an avalanche. That idea had apparently been in his mind for some time, as shown by his earlier questioning of the local guides. It was suggested that the party return and cross the couloir higher up. But the three Ardon men objected, and the two leaders began to push ahead. They had gone three or four m

and solemnly: "Wir sind alle verloren." They were his last words. All waited breathlessly. Gossett sank his alpenstock into the snow; it went down within three inches of the top. Bennen turned slowly round, faced the valley, and stretched out both arms. The entire field began to move slowly. Then the speed rapidly increased, and snow and darkness came over them as the avalanche thundered on into the valley! In some miraculous way all but Boissonnet and Bennen escaped with bruises. These two alone perished. That, as Gossett has said, "was the end of the bravest guide the Valais ever had and ever will have!"

After these if you really want to get to the roof of the church and look up that spire that seems to lead to heaven it is simple and easy to find it.

Leaving Victoria Station, Loudon, after dinner, Dover

Leaving Victoria Station, London, after dinner, Dover and its cliffs loom up in the moonlight at midnight, and we glide swiftly over the Channel to Calais. There, after a bite of chicken in the station, we take the Swiss night express. At dawn we are rolling through the farm lands of France, and by noon at Bale. In the warm afternoon the train bears us into the great station of Lucerne. A night at the Schweizerhof and aday on the lake steamer, varied by a ride up the Rigi or a walk up as far as Axenstein, from which one looks down both arms of the lake, begin to make one forget cities and grow eager for the hobnail shoe and the alpenstock. The next day on to Interlaken, and at the



RESTING ON GESPALTENHORN

Victoria one is suddenly thrown back into the town, for there are more familiar faces than one sees at the Carlton or the Waldorf. But we long for something else—for hardening of the muscles and stretching of the lungs with mountain air. We want the sparkle of the ice in it. By train to Lauterbrunnen, and now we see Mürren, where our first real stop is to be—where by daily climbs of a week we can prepare for the real work. For Mürren we take the lift at Lauterbrunnen. It is mostly a bacquage lift, but if you are docile the ad-

For Mürren we take the lift at Lauterbrunnen. It is mostly a baggage lift, but if you are docile the administration will let you in after the luggage is well placed. The lift does not travel as rapidly as the Chicago express elevators, but it goes further, and gives one the same rather depressed feeling at the pit of the stomach. If you fail to get the benefit of the sensation try looking over the edge. The administration runs the machine slowly lest the baggage get shaken. When one thinks that the journey must be nearly over, the other lift passes on its way down, which indicates that the trip is only half over. The lady opposite who has her eyes shut is very sorry to know this. At the top a trolley car awaits the passengers. Here again the baggage has the place of honor, but there are some camp chairs which the passengers may use. After two and a half miles in the trolley the traveller reaches

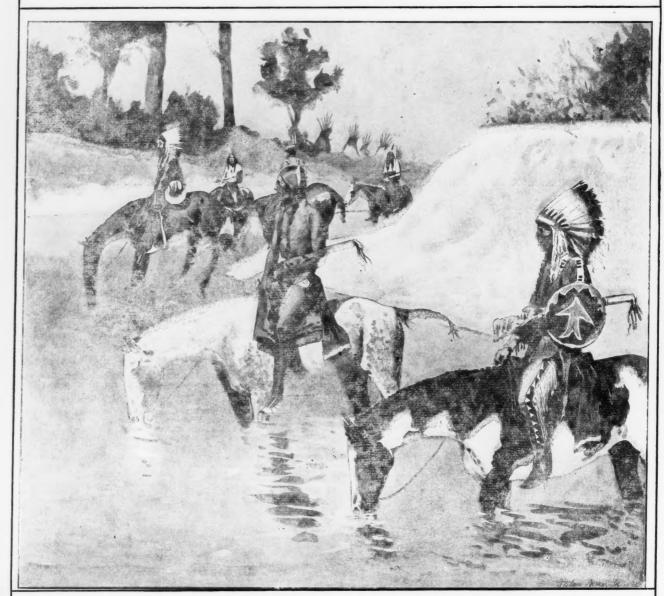
A CABIN ON BERGLI

Mürren. We go to the Kurhaus. It takes five minutes to walk it, or ten minutes to go by the hotel coach. The coach is a tram drawn by a donkey. If you sit on the ravine side do not jump off hastily, as it is a very rolling country. If you sit on the hill side do not cross your legs, as that will cause your outside foot to come in contact with the side hill. But it is all worth while when the Kurhaus is reached, and we look off at the Monch and Eiger across what seems a bottomless abyss. Then rises the Wetterhorn, on the extreme left, and far to the right the Sefinen Furgger. A night's sleep, and before sunrise a climb up the hill behind the Kurhaus, and our first real stretching of the legs. Then two or three days of breaking in, interspersed with a trip over to little Scheidegg, and a near look at the Eiger and the Monch. A run on the glacier and the chill of the ice cavern only whet our stimulated appetites. Then follows a month of living only to breathe the air and mount nearer and nearer that blue or gray heaven. After an early lunch at the Kurhaus we start away with guides and porter for the new hut just built this season on the Gespaltenhorn. The hut being so new, and not thoroughly equipped with blankets and other necessities, forces us to take this extra man in the shape of a porter. After an easy walk of about three hours we reach the Sefinen Furgger, where we were ready for our afternoon tea, consisting of a little red wine and hard-boiled eggs. From the Sefinen Furgger we skirt the sides of the Butlassen, and after a walk of two and a half hours over loose stones and scree, interningled with patches of snow, we reach the hut. Just before coming in view of the hut we scare up a chamois, wine and hard-boiled eggs. From the Semen Furgger we skirt the sides of the Butlassen, and after a walk of two and a half hours over loose stones and scree, intermingled with patches of snow, we reach the hut. Just before coming in view of the hut we scare up a chamois, he evidently having seen us long before we reached his hiding place; for just as soon as we had passed he sprang out and went down the steep sides of the Butlassen with great bounds and leaps, stopping only when he reached a comparatively level place some five hundred feet below us. It was a very pretty sight, and it is unusual to get so near to one of these agile and shy climbers. On reaching the hut, at half-past six, the guides prepared the usual supper, and after a pipe or two we turn in for a nap. It'is only fair to call it a nap, as we are called soon after one o'clock for breakfast and making ready. We get away by half-past two, and after a climb of two and a half hours over more loose stones and scree we reach what is called the Col, and here we are glad to have our second breakfast. We set out again by 5:30, and now find ourselves on the Gespaltenhorn itself, and about to begin a piece of real climbing. The next three hours give us indeed good steep rock work, but unpleasant at times, owing to the rocks being very loose and not affording good hand hold. Over one bit, of about 75 or 100 feet, we find a fixed rope, which, of course, was of great assistance; but there are many spaces where we have no rope to aid, and so stretch out at genuine rock climbing. As for the snow work, there are several very steep slopes to cross, which require and call for all the care one can and must give in such places. At half-past eight we teach the summit, and are rewarded by a most magnificent view of all the Burnese range, as well as a superb view of the Valasian Alps. After an hour on the summit we start down, and knowing we have the whole day before us, and being interested in photography, we take it very leisurely, and add a long rest at the hut, reac

One after another of these giants of nature have been conquered, first by the guide and expert climber, then by the adventurous, and finally, sacrilegiously, by the cog-wheel road. In 1902 we shall start with no alpenstock—in dancing pumps if we like—from Chamounix or Fayet, enter the car of a subterranean road at Les Houches, go up the ridge on the left side of the Taconnaz glacier, and along the northwest side of Mont Blanc. Six miles of tunnel, then, final sacrilege, a sledge drawn by cable will take even a cripple to the very summit of Mont Blanc, where a hotel and dinner are waiting!

A stout German woman climber said to me back of Mürren last summer, "What are they trying to build up—a road on Mont Blanc? Why do they try? No one can breathe up there." But they will breathe, and tourists will be as numerous there some day as around the dinner table in the Kurhaus at Mürren.

HOW STILWELL SOLD OUT



BY FREDERIC REMINGTON









HERE ALWAYS have tere a Lumay's have been heroes; there always will be; and the more a nation has of them the more surely it will have roast beef for its dinner every day. We must save the records of their deeds because we are the records of their deeds because we are beholden to them. The kings, the cardinals, the smart fellows and the men who wrought with their hands, have to be reckoned with, as do also those chaps who owned the talents of silver in the days of yore; but they don't seem to amuse me so much as amuse me so much as the parties of the first

Stilwell was one of the scouts under General Forsyth who were rounded up on the Arickere Fork of the Republican River in 1868 by the so-called "dog soldiers." These were Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, who had always been "out," as the expression went.

The affair is so well known that I won't waste time in describing it, except to call to remembrance that over a thousand indians had invested the little band on a low sand island and had shot all their horses. The white part. under General Forsyth

a thousand indians had invested the indice said of a low sand island and had shot all their horses. The white men had dug pits in the gravel, and were making a desperate fight. Three times a great band of mounted Indians charged them under cover of a heavy fire from dismounted fellows. They were repulsed, leaving dead

"bucks" within ten feet of the circle. General Forsyth was shot twice. Lieutenant Beecher and the surgeon were killed. Two men were dead, four mortally wounded, four severely and ten slightly, which will indicate the desperation of the fight.

Their situation could not be worse. Relief must be had or they were doomed. No one thought of surrendering to Indians. Such a thing has been done a few times in our history, but always by people who had very little previous knowledge of the North American aborigine. That is the potent reason why our native race has always attracted so great attention as compared with other modern savages. They were fighting for their land—they fought to the death—they never gave quarter, and they never asked it. There was a nobility of purpose about their resistance which commends itself now that it is passed.

It was my good fortune recently to meet my hero—now Judge Stilwell—at his ranch in the Big Horn Basin. Of course, I made him tell me all about the exploit which made him famous.

At the time of the episode, Jack Stilwell was a young man, and has been described by General Custer as "a mere beardless boy of perhaps nineteen years, possessing a trim, lithe figure, which was well set off to great advantage by a jaunty suit of buckskin which he wore cut and fringed according to the true style of the frontiersman. In his waist-belt he carried a large-sized revolver and a hunting-knife. These with his rifle constituted his equipment. A capital shot, whether afoot or on horseback, and a perfect horseman, this beardless boy on more than one occasion proved himself a dangerous fee to the wily red man."

When I had the pleasure to observe this boy he did not answer to this description in the least. The years had their story to tell. Fat and gray hair had come,

but I saw another thing which General Custer may not have had brought to his notice. Probably in his day this thing had not developed. This was a wonderfully agile mind.

Stilwell has that beautiful and homely old Missouri humorous talk, seizing the salients, like a drowning man, with sure and vigorous clutch. Jack hates many things and loves many people. He will get into his two-pony buggy instantly and pull out if he does not fancy you. Born on the frontier, and always living there, he has followed the game and the Indians into the last fastness, for the Big Horn Basin is as remote as possible now. His ranch is one hundred and fifty miles from a railroad, and the old gentleman is much disturbed because a weekly paper has been started at the town of Cody, which is a day's drive from him. Says the Judge: "Next thing we know 'twill be a preacher, and then it's time for old Jack to move."

He speaks Comanche, Sioux and Spanish, in consequence of having lived among those people in his youth. He was hunting as a means of livelihood at the time of the Indian troubles in Kansas, and, when the Forsyth party was formed, enlisted in that body, which was composed of seasoned and selected men.

During the fight on the first day Stilwell and five other men on the lower end of the island were ridden over in the charge. When the Indians fell back beaten, Stilwell found he had emptied his Spencer, and only had one shot left out of the contents of two revolvers. The affair lasted but a minute, and he says he has little remembrance of it except that ponies were flying over him like a flock of pigeons, and you couldn't hear your own gun go off.

When it was quite dark the little party made their way back to the command, and there was a big conference in the pits, which had by this time been made quite protective. The idea was that some one must



THEY FOUND THEMSELVES IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE LOWER END OF THE SIOUX VILLAGE

attempt to go through the Indian lines with a message to Fort Wallace. It was an almost hopeless undertaking. Various ones volunteered, but Forsyth selected Jack Stilwell and an old French Rocky Mountain trapper by the name of Trudeau. He was about fifty-five years old, but had led a rough life with the American Fur Company and was much more aged than his years warranted. Also he had consumed what whiskey he could lay his hands on, and that had not improved things. He dressed in greasy buckskin, wore long hair, goatee and mustache, and would have made a proper-looking member of Napoleon's Old Guard. He had a very limited English vocabulary, but made up in profanity when he lacked words. He thoroughly understood the Cheyenne language, and since Stilwell spoke Sioux they agreed to reply to any challenge in the opposite tongue from the one addressed them. They made moccasins out of their boot-tops, put on blankets, cut off a little horse meat, but they were short of tobacco. The men of the party gave them "enough," as Stilwell says, "to last till now."

The long grass was full of Indians, whose rides flashed from time to time in the darkness across the river.

"When we were bidding the men good-by, I says, 'Boys, this yer is a sellout and Jack Stilwell is going to come high." Then the old Frenchman he says, 'Yas, by ———— ole man Trudeau he bring good price, too.'"

They crawled ever so slowly and silently through the pitchy darkness to the river. This they crossed half submerged, and lay a long time in the water waiting for the slow rifle-fire to indicate a place in the grass least likely to contain an Indian.

During a heavy fall of rain they got into the long grass unnoticed, and made their way back toward the hills. They were closely wrapped in their blankets and were accosted frequently by passing Indians, always replying in the other tongue. They lay still for half an hour at a time, trying to locate big bands of Indians, and when they struck some willows they crawled. The country was alive with the enemy, go

Indians, and when they struck some willows they crawled. The country was alive with the enemy, going or coming from the investing circle to the temporary camps.

Once the two scouts fell over a cut bank, and it nearly scared them to death for fear of detection by the sound they made.

Thinking it best not to follow up or down the river, they went out across a bald hill. It was necessary to keep a sharp lookout, because Indians always have scouts far on either side of their main body. When they could see the gray of morning coming they crawled into the head of a dry washout, where the thick grass had grown on either side so that they could not even see out of it, and there they lay all through the hot day. Stilwell thinks they had only made about three miles, and they found themselves nearer Indian camps than they had hoped for. They must have changed their direction in the darkness. The calling of the heralds in the village was faintly heard and the words of the Indian herd-boys could be distinctly understood. More than once they feared detection from these youngsters through their Indian dogs.

But the day passed with nothing more serious than agitated minds, and with the darkness began their cautious journey, hoping that by morning they would be beyond the Indian scouts. Ever and again they threw themselves flat on the ground. Their constant fear was Indian dogs, which animals are quite as amiable to a white man as the latter's are toward Indians.

It was the faint first coming of the second day when they struck the south fork of the Republican and to their utter dismay found themselves in close proximity to the lower end of the Sioux village. They had wandered again in the darkness.

Quickly they hid themselves in some thick bushes on the river bank, and directly the sun came pouring over the plains. They were in for another trying day, when the minutes were hours and the hours moved with glacial slowness.

They pulled grass and covered themselves, and lay flat and famishing on the ground. They could hear th

rather noble, but he loved Stilwell better

loved Stilwell better than any one clse in the world. All day as they lay in the dry buffalo he bemoaned Jack's failure to bag the pony. "Eef you geet dat pony you be all right. I tak' notice dat — of a fine pony. Run a heap, dat pony. He was warre-pony." He was warre-pony.''
That night old Tru-

deau was very sick. The travelling and a bad meat diet had used bad meat diet had used him up. Stilwell had some regrets that he had not shot the war-rior, but he was not then sure of catching the horse and he did not know what was on the other side of the hill

By early morning Trudeau thought he could travel. Slowly could travel. Slowly and painfully they made their way. Their improvised moceasius were giving out—they were famished and sleepless. Late in the day the two brave men staggered into the old Denver stage road. To their delight they saw a Mexican driving toward them in a two-horse buggy. They accosted him, told their errand, and asked him to drive them back to Fort Wallace, which he refused to do. Promptly the two Spencers were the two Spencers were held at his head and he reconsidered. By



condition.

Thus Trudeau and Stilwell had performed their task. In four days they had travelled one hundred and ten miles, with no food but raw horseflesh, through a country swarming with mounted Indians, but reached their destination in a state of collapse. So Jack Stilwell never "sold out" after all.

THE END

HERE WAS a knock at the King's study door. The King looked up from his plans for the new municipal washhouses and sighed; for that was the twenty-seventh knock that had come to his door

since breakfast.
"Come in," said the King wearily.

And the Lord Chief Good-doer came in. He wore a white gown and carried a white wand. If you had been there you would have noticed how clean the King's study looked. All the books were bound in white vellum, and

the floor was covered with white matting, and the window curtains were of white silk. This king, whose name was Alban, had an excellent housekeeper. She did all the cooking and cleaned everything by white magic, which is better even than nettoyage-à-sec (if you know what that is), and only took the good lady five minutes every morning.

"I am extremely sorry to disturb your Majesty," said the Lord Chief Good-doer, "but your Majesty's long-lost brother Negretti has called in from the Golden Indies, and he says he can't stay more than half an hour."

The King jumped up, knocking over the white wood table where the White Books were. (We call them Blue Books in England, but the insides are just as dull whatever color you put outside.)

"My dear brother! I haven't seen him since we were boys

together," he cried, and ran out to meet him.

At the front door of the Palace was the King's brother just getting off his elephant. He was a brown and yellow brother, withered and shrivelled like a very old apple, and dressed in a plush suit of a bright orange color sewn thick with emeralds. All the white marble terrace in front of the Palace was crowded with the retinue of the new arrival. Slaves of all colors—black, brown, yellow and cream color—dressed in all sorts of bright hues—scarlet and blue and purple and orange—with rubies and sapphires and amethysts and topazes sewn thickly on them, so that the eye could hardly bear the glow and glitter of them as they shone in the sunlight on the terrace.

"Welcome, welcome!" King Alban cried, and kissed his brother on both cheeks, as is the fashion in Albanatolia and in many other civilized lands. Then, still holding him by both hands, he led him into the Palace. The jewelled gorgeous retinue followed him in, and the head parlor-maid shut the front door and put the chain up, because she knew it to be more than possible that a few odd rubies and sapphires

more than possible that a few odd rubies and sapphires
and things would drop off the retinue on to
the floor, and she thought any such
little odds and ends might
as well go into her
dustpan

when she swept up after lunch, as into the pockets of any poor people who might look in during the afternoon to ask the King's advice, as they were fond of doing. This was the beginning of the trouble that was wrought by the coming of the King's brother. Before this every door stood unfastened all day long, because every one was contented, and therefore honest.

King Alban entertained his brother royally for seven days in

King Alban entertained his brother royally for seven days in the good old fashion, and then gave him a palace of his own to live in. The palace was of white marble, like most of the buildings in Albanatolia, but the King's brother had it painted red all over without a moment's delay. And then he began to give parties and to have processions and to scatter money among the crowd, and every day the people loved him more. He was a loud, jolly, joking sort of man, with a black beard, and he always wore clothes of plush, a material hitherto unknown in that country; and he always blazed with jewels, and he had a circus set up at his own expense in the field at the back of his palace; and he introduced horse-racing and animated photographs—all highly colored—and thus became extraordinarily popular: so much so that the people presently began to forget all the good that King Alban had done for them, and to wish secretly that the kingdom had happened to have a bright, cheerful King like Prince Negretti.

For King Alban had worked so hard for his people's good

For King Alban had worked so hard for his people's good that he had not had time to be amusing. He had never had processions and circuses, preferring rather small tea-parties with the Lord Chief Good-doer, the Commissioner of Public Health, and a few chosen spirits from the Education Department, and loving best of all to wander alone, dreaming, among the blossoming orchards or in the meadows beyond the river, where the white jonquils grew, or in the lanes between the pearly May-bushes, or in the terraced garden of his palace, where the white roses hung in heavy-scented clusters, and the white peacocks spread their tails upon the marble balustrades. And wherever he went he thought of the people's good, and devised new ways of making them comfortable. Everything was beautifully managed. Every one had enough to wear and enough to eat, and enough to play at, and this was what made them ready to lend long and discontented ears to the whispers of the King's brother.

Now Negretti was a Magician, and his was the black or

Now Negretti was a Magician, and his was the black or colored magic which won't wash clothes. He was always messing about with acids and alkalies, and sulphites and bicarbonates, and retorts and furnaces, and test-tubes, and pestles and mortars, and the like; and whenever he happened to make a nice color by mixing two or more of these things together, he always put it in a bottle and stuck it up in one of the Palace windows, so that at night his windows were brighter than any chemist's and druggist's in any street, and the people said it was as good as fireworks. The King's Palace windows only sent out a soft white light like moonlight, and this was now considered very tame.

It was the Magician's habit to wander about the town stirring up discontent as easily as if it had been one of his chemical messes; and though he was so well known among the people he was never recognized, because he always took care

never recognized, because he always took care
to disguise himself as a respectable person,
and the disguise was quite impenetrable. (I hope you know
what that is?) One
night he

sat disguised at the King's Head-the finest of the municipal alchouses—drinking dog's-nose out of a pewter pot, and the grumbling of the people was music in his wicked

"He is not my sort of king," said the blacksmith.

"I'd make a better king out of a penn'orth of putty any day of the week," said the painter.

'What's the good of a king if you never see him?" said the landlady.

"No processions, no flags, no gilt coaches, no rubies and diamonds and sapphires, no royal robes of purple and gol such as a loyal country has a right to expect on its sovereign's back! Only that old white thing," said the barmaid.
"No better than a velvet nightgown," said the landlady

"I like a bit of color, I do," said the painter, "Graining I don't ask for, for he's not had the education to know its beauty; but a good warm maroon, or a royal blue, now! But, no; it's white, white, white, till I'm sick of it. And us all wearing white by law, and washing done free, by white magic, at the Palace on Mondays from 10 to 4. And no one to have more than a quart of beer of an evening! I tell you what it is, my boys, we're miserable, degraded slaves, that's what we are!

"If we must have a king," said the blacksmith, "why not good old Negretti? He's something like a king, he is!
Ah! if he only knew how our free hearts beat with him, he'd be sitting on the throne to-morrow."

Then Negretti threw off his disguise—the pewter with the municipal arms on it rolled on the sanded floor, and spilled what was left of the dog's-nose on to the disguise—and the what was left of the dog's-nose on to the disguis Magician stood before them, pale but firm, his dark-lantern

in his hand. It was a magic-lantern, of course.
"Downtrodden slaves!" he cried, "poor benighted, op pressed people! follow me. Let us dethrone a king who seeks to mask tyranny with hypocritical public kitchens, and cloaks his infamous autocracy with free washing by white magic on a Monday! Follow me! To the Palace, to the Palace!"

And they all finished up their beer and followed him, and half the town beside joined the throng as it pressed through the streets toward the Eastern gate, beyond which was the King's Palace.

Now while the Magician was drinking his dog's-nose, dis guised as a respectable person, the King in his white robes was walking under the boughs of the white-blossomed pear trees, for it was spring, and the moon was at the full. And presently, coming along over the dewy gray grass of the orchard, he saw a figure in white, and when it came close to him he saw that it was a lady more fair than the fair stars of that fair night.

"And who are you?" said the King.

"I am a poor Princess seeking my fortune," said she.
"You will rest under my roof to-night," said the King,

and led her through the long sweet grass under the blossoming boughs to the Palace garden. When they came to the terrace the Princess loosed a lantern from her girdle, set it on the stone balustrade, close by where one of the peacocks perched in fluffy feathery slumber, kindled it, and threw open its horn door. A flood of light streamed out, bright as spring sunshine, and fell full upon her, and then King saw that her gown was not white, as it seemed in the moonlight, but was the color of yellow gold, and her hair was red gold, and her eyes were of gold and gray mingled. Then for the first time in all his life the King thought of himself and of his own happiness, and he caught her hands and said: "Nothing will ever again content me, not hands and said: nanus and said: "Nothing will ever again content even doing good to my people, if I must part from you. Will you stay and be my Queen?"

The Princess said, "I am seeking my fortune. Do you think you are it?"

"I do not know, my dear," said the King, "whether I am your fortune, but I know well enough that you are mine!"

Then the Princess clapped her hands and said, "That is the

right answer! I have travelled half round the world to hear it: and will you love me always?"

"Always, my Queen," said he; "exactly the same as you ill love me. We are not of the race that changes hearts "

So then they kissed each other as lovers should, and wandered along the yew-tree avenue deep in lovers' talk, and hever even heard the crowd that the Magician had brought to he front door. So when the crowd found that the Palace the front door. door was locked for the night it went home again, but it came back in the morning with trumpets and banners, and scraps of colored stuff tied over its white clothing, and the King went on to meet it.

When the crowd saw him every one began to shout: "Down with Alban!" "Free beer!" "No more washing!" and things like that.

Then the King stood forth and said:

"What have I done but seek for your good? When till now have I thought of my own happing ess? Who has stirred you up to these ill-thoughts of me? My people, my own beloved people, have my ears ever been closed to your complaints? Have you wrongs? Tell me, and I will right them. Have you sorrows? Make them known and let me soothe them Do you not know that your King is your servant, and lives

but to do you good?"

And the crowd grumbled and muttered, and one voice cried: "We don't want to be done good to. We want to enjoy

"I did not know," said the King, gently. "But now you have spoken I will at once appoint a Minister of Public joyment, and-"

The Magician was watching the crowd, and he saw how the sight of the King's good face and the sound of his good voice were working on their hearts that had once loved him.

Now Negretti sprang forward. ''One word, brother!'' he Now Negretti sprang forward. Now Negretti sprang forward. "One word, brother!" he cried, and led the King into the shadow of a close-clipped yew-tree walk. The moment they were hidden he caught his brother's arm and whispered a wicked spell; and the first words of it were in Persian and the next in Greek, and after that came words in Arabic and Spanish, and the speech of the county of Essex, and the last words of all were "be changed

And so strong was the spell that the King was turned to a stone that very minute—a great white stone—and fell under the yew hedge, and lay there. Then the Magician said "Ha, ha!" and, after waiting so

long as he deemed prudent, went back to the people, and

"I regret to inform you that your King has proved quite unreliable as a man of business. When I used him to sign a written agreement to keep you always in a good humor refused, and then he remembered an urgent appointment in Nova Scotia: and he has gone, and taken most of the crown treasure with him. But do not despair, I will be your King, and I have an income quite sufficient to keep up a small establishment of my own And my golden argosies are now on the way from the Indies, bearing all manner of precious things, and bales of plush are

on their way from Yorkshire. The people believed him, for thev

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never known a King who spoke anything but truth. So they shouted, "Long live the King!" and the matter was settled. That very day Negretti had the Palace painted magenta, as covered all the window-sashes and mantel-pieces with gold paint and stuck embossed colored scraps on them.

Then he went into the garden to get a good look at his

magenta Palace from the outside, and as he went along the clipped-yew walk there was the Princess Perihelia weeping

over the white stone.
"What are you crying for?" he asked.

"T'm crying for the White King," said she.

"And why do you cry here?" said the Magician.

"I don't know," said the poor Princess, and she looked so beautiful that the Magician went straight into the Palace and told the Prime Tailor to sew new rubies all over his new purple plush suit because he was going a-courting.

The very next day Negretti put on the purple plush suit as well as the Royal Crown, and went to the wing of the Palace which the White King had set apart for the Princess Perihelia to live in. The crown was made of silver and pearls and moonstones, and the new King had ordered a new crown, all gold, and stuck as full of rubies and emeralds and sapphires as a really good Christmas cake is of plums. (I do not mean the cake they call "good, wholesome school cake," but the kind they have at home when there is a party.) He took all his many-colored retinue with him, and they waited on the terrace while the Magician knocked at the door.
"Come in," said the Princess.

"I've come to marry you," said the Magician, coming to the point at once; for he had arranged to have a procession that afternoon, and he was a little pressed for tim But Perihelia said, "No, thank you."

The Magician could hardly believe his ears. "But you'll be Queen of the land," said he, "and that's what you'd have been if you'd married my brother, and, I suppose, what you wanted to be." $\,$

"Oh, no, it isn't," said she.

"Well, what did you want?" said he.
"I wanted to be the White King's wife," said she.

"It's the same thing," he said.

But she said: "No, it isn't, not a bit!" And it was in vain he showed her his best plush suit and the best plush suits of his retainers. She simply wouldn't look at them, nor at the precious stones either; so at last he went off to his Palace to make more rubies and precious stones, and things like that, and she went off to cry over the white stone.

Now a lot of tell-tale-tits had built their nests above the Palace, and some of them flew off and told the Magician how Perihelia was always crying in the yew avenue over the white stone. So he said: "Get a hand-cart, and carry the thing on to the middle of the bridge and drop it into the river." they did, and the stone stuck, end-up, in the mud; and when the golden argosies of the Magician came up the river, bearing peacocks and apes and turquoises, every single galley split on but the peacocks, and they flew away into the country of a neighboring King, who thought every one should be useful and not ornamental; so he cut off the peacocks' tails, and clipped their wings and tried to teach them to lay turkey's eggs. But it is very difficult to get a peacock to do anything useful.

So then the Magician set a lot of people dredging for the lost treasure; and, among other things, they fished up some poor dead apes and the big white stone, and as the stone seemed to have been rather in the way in the bed of the river, they carted it away to the fields behind the town, where the white jonquils grew, and dumped it down there, and left it among the long grass.

And the Princess could not come and cry over it there, be-

cause she did not know where it was, and, besides, she was very busy; for after she had refused to marry him, the Magi-

cian said, "Very well, then, you can just do the free washing" for the royal housekeeper had given five minutes' notice, and left at the end of it, as soon as the new King had the Palace painted magenta, and no one else knew how to do washing by white magic, and though the people had sneered at it in the White King's time, they stood out for it now, and said free washing was what they had always been accustomed Poor Perihelia did not know the white magic: but she washed by the Sunlight Magic, and everything she sent he from the wash was pinky, or pearly, or greeny, like the little clouds in a May dawn. The people were pleased, but not the Magician.

"I like a color to be a color," he said. "I hate your half-

He was beginning to remodel the kingdom to his own fancy. Instead of a Lord Chief Good-doer he had a Lord Chief Magician, and instead of the Education Department he had a Permanent Committee of Black and Colored Magic, and he shut up the free wash-houses

'Who wants to wash?" said he, and he ordered a free distribution of nasty medicine instead; and altogether he was really beginning to enjoy himself when another tell-tale-tit came fluttering in at the window of his laboratory, and, perching on the top of a crucible, told him of a Rumor. The Rumor had been running about the town like a mad thing, and wherever it ran it left its tale behind it. Rumor, as you know, is a beast with many tails; and now everybody knew that the white stone had moved in the night, and had

come rolling up to the gate of the town.

"Whatever shall we do?" said the Lord Chief Magician, who was pounding up nassy came.

distribution of medicine next day.

''' said Negretti. "I'll take a turn at the medias pounding up nasty things in the mortar ready for the free

"Smash it," said Negretti. "I'll take cine while you go and see the thing done."

So the Lord Chief Magician called together the Permanent Committee of Black and Colored Magic, and sent them to break the stone. And when they began to hit it with their hammers and picks seventeen sharp splinters of white stone flew off, and each splinter hit a member of the Committee in the eye and killed him. There were exactly seventeen m as it happened. So then the Lord Chief Magician shut the gates and ran home and hid under the bed.

And the people in the town were very much interested in the stone that had rolled by itself and killed seventeen members of the Committee, and they made little parties and pic nics all day long, taking their children to look at the stone, carrying sandwiches with them and bottles of beer.

The Magician was very angry.
"Such rubbish I never heard of," said he when the telltale-tit alighted on the window-sill and told him of it. they want to look at anything, why can't they come and look

at me? I'm sure I'm colored enough!"

That night the stone rose up in the thickest of the black dark, when no one at all is out of doors, except the Policeand not always him—and it smashed through the town gate and came rolling right up into the Square and lay there.

The tell-tale-tit awoke the Magician in the morning by sing-ing the news sharply in his ear, and he went out to see. There was a great crowd in the Square, and they all cried out:
"It is a magic stone. It will bring us luck. Build it into

the royal Palace."

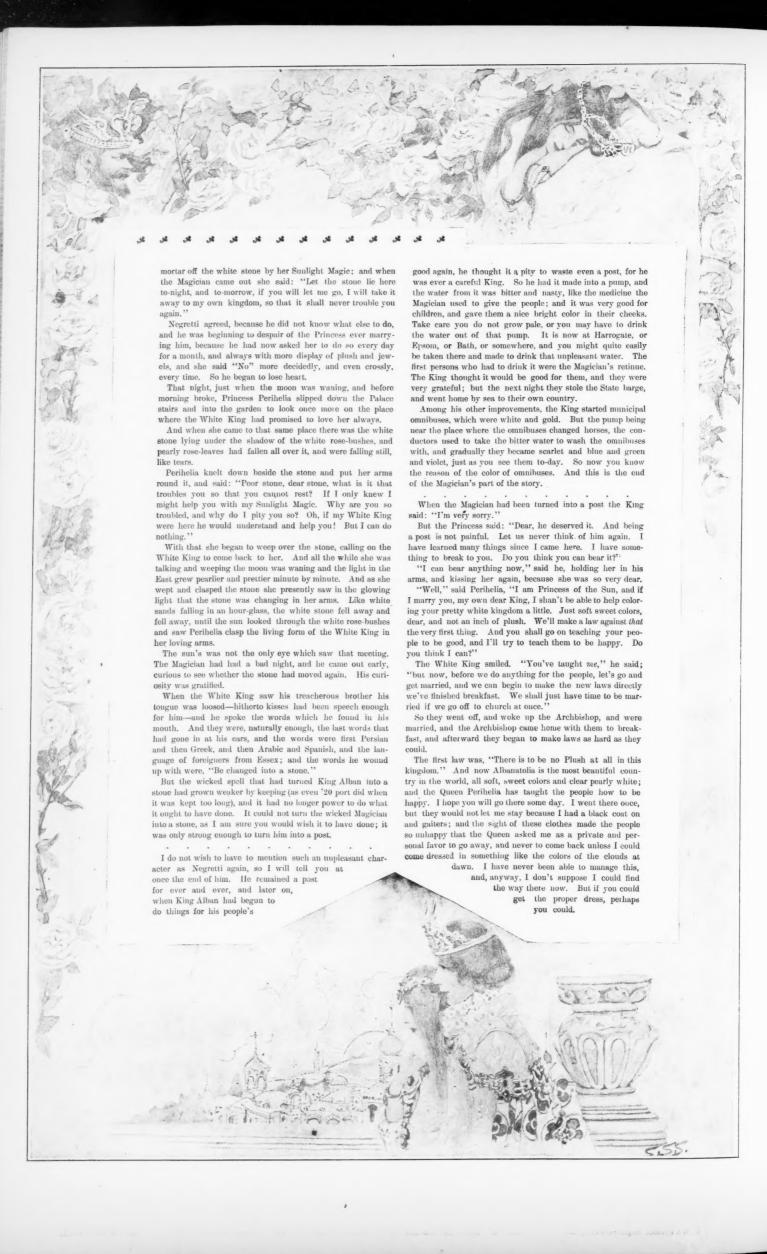
"I might do worse," thought Negretti. "If good Roman ment and a double coat of magenta paint doesn't keep it quiet nothing will."

So he gave orders, and the stone was carried to the Palace, and built into the wall over the great gate; and while they were gone to fetch the red paint to cover up the stone and the mortar the Lord Chief Magician came out from under his bed, and went sneaking up to the Palace and in at the gate, and the

stone fell on him and smashed him quite flat.

Then Perihelia came running out, and she washed the





CHARLES DICKENS AS A WRITER

Liver VERY YEAR, every Christmas, adds many thousands to the readers of Dickens; but all the years have not corrected the tendency to make light of the specific power of Dickens as a writer. Men still have the habit of saving their reputation as critical with the process of the amplitude of its effects. There is laughter for his humor, tears for his pathos, praise for his spirit, and contempt for his authorship. The least every man holds himself bound to say is that he need not say he prefers Thackeray.

Dickens has many faults, but lack of authorship, it assuredly not one of them. Rather is there in him a conspicuous genius for words, which the habitual indifference of his time, of his readers, and of his contemporaries in letters could not quench. I never read him but all the self-time of the

The autumn leaves fall thick.

deliberate description. The autumn leaves fall thick, "but never fast, for they come erreling down with a dead lightness." "I held my mother in my embrace, and she held me in hers; and among the still woods in the silence of the summer day there seemed to be nothing but our two troubled minds that was not at peace." How simple and fine is this: "Now the woods settle into great masses as if they were one profound tree"; not only admirably choice in words, but a lesson in vision. And this, also simple, also good, seems to instruct the sense of hearing—the scene is in the Court of Chancery: "Leaving this address ringing in the rafters of the roof, the very little counsel drops, and the fog knows him no more." "Mr. Vholes here emerged into the silence he could hardly be said to have broken, so stifled was his tone." "Beyond was a burial ground . . . in which the night was very slowly stirring." How subtle a phrase for the first dawn! "He comes to a gateway in the brick wall, looks in, and sees a great perplexity of iron lying about."
"A movement of my hands, intended to show her my

How subtle a phrase for the first dawn! "He comes to a gateway in the brick wall, looks in, and sees a great perplexity of iron lying about."

"A movement of my hands, intended to show her my ragged state, and to call it to witness that I had suffered something." This is the gesture of little David at the end of his journey. If the sense of hearing is opened and urged, and struck to greater life by one phrase, and the sense of vision by another, both are quickened by the storm in "David Copperfield," and the sense of touch is roused by the touches of the tempest. "I dream of it sometimes, though at lengthened and uncertain intervals, to this hour." "There had been a wind all day, and it was rising then, with an extraordinary great sound. . We found a cluster of people in the market-place." This last phrase marks the strange night. "Long before we saw the sea its spray was on our lips. . . The water was out, over miles and miles of the flat country; and every sheet and puddle lashed its banks, and had its stress of little breakers setting heavily toward us. When we came within sight of the sea the waves on the horizon, caught at intervals above the rolling abyss, were like glimpses of another shore, with towers and buildings. When at last we got into the town, the people came out to their doors all aslant and with streaming hair. I went down to look at the sea, staggering along the street, which was strewn with sand and seaweed, and with flying blotches of sea-foam." The storm in the morning light: "The wind by this time might have lulled a little, though not more sensibly than if the cannonading I had dreamed of had been diminished by the silencing of half a dozen guns out of hundreds." Wonderful here, again, is the perception of things silenced under the stress of sound. Then read all that follows, in the unrelaxed urgency of that great chapter, to the end.

Whoever would try to do Dickens this tardy justice.

Then read all that follows, in the unrelaxed urgency of that great chapter, to the end.

Whoever would try to do Dickens this tardy justice (and here has been space for no more than an indication of the way of it) must choose passages that have the quality of dignity. They are not so very few. Elegance he has not, but his dignity is clear to readers who prize this quality too much to be hasty to deny it.

In estimating Charles Dickens's capacity for a prose style of dignity we ought to bear in mind his own singular impatience of antiquity of all degrees, and also the sense of fresh life he had—his just conviction of his own new leadership. He broke with the past, and his renouveak was too stimulating to his own genius. It was in spite of this, and in spite of a public that was modern, excitable, boastful of the age, boastful about steam and trade, eager to frolic with a new humorist, and yet more eager to weep with a new sentimentalist, that Dickens possessed himself, in no infrequent passages, of a difficult dignity.

His people, his populace, and the first critic of his day at the head of all classes, pushed him further and yet further on the way of abandonment—the way of easy extremes; by praise, by popularity, by acclamation, they sent their novelist in search of yet more occasion for laughter and tears, of caricature and intemperate pathos.

Moreover, as has just been said, Dickens was urged by his own modern conviction, and excused by his splendid sense of words. He was tempted everywhere. As you read him you learn to understand how his vitality was at work, how it carried him through his least worthy as well as his worthiest moments, and justified his confidence where a weaker man had confessed unconsciously the ignominies of false art and luxurious pathos. Charles Dickens seems to defy us to charge him with these. None the less do we accuse him—at Little Paul's death, for example. Throughout this child's life—admirably told—the art is true, and at the very last few lines the writer seems to yield to applause and to break the strengthening laws of nature down. A word or two astray—"the light about the head," and "shining on me as I go," phrases that no child ever spoke, and that make one wince as though with pain by their untruthfulness—and the sincerity of literature is compromised.

But it is not with such things that the work of Dickens is beset; it is rather filled with just felicities—so filled that on my search for passages of composure and dignity I am tempted to linger among excellent words that are to be praised merely because they are the words of precision—arms of precision—specific for his purpose. Two proper names are worthy to be placed among these—Vholes, for the predatory yet not fraudulent lawyer in "Bleak House," and Tope, for the cathedral verger in "Edwin Drood": something dusty and dusky, with wings; something like a church mouse, silent and a little stealthy.

Mr. and Mrs. Tope—there is naturally a pair engaged about the stalls and the hassocks, and within the "pre-Moreover, as has just been said, Dickens was urged

cincts' generally. It is Christmas, and Mr. and Mrs. Tope "are daintily sticking sprigs of holly into the carvings and sconces of the cathedra! stalls, as if they were sticking them into the cost-buttonholes of the Dean and Chapter." From the same book comes the fine description of the young Eurasians: "A certain air upon them of hunter and huntress; yet withal a certain air of being the objects of the chase rather than the followers." The words lack elegance, but they are vivit; these follows: "An indefinable kind of pause coming and going on their whole expression, both of face and form." What enterprising words! How gallantly Dickens sets forward to describe, and how buoyantly!

Fancy in Charles Dickens is the most vigilant elf that ever lurked in brilliant human senses. Fancy has her own prose style; though doubtless Imagination inspires more of the ultimate peace that seems to contain the tempests of great tragedies. But fancy has both a vulgar prose and a fine; the fine assuredly is his. Instead of charging him with the vulgar alertness of the street (and this seems to be the accusation used by those who aver that they can no longer read him) we ought to acknowledge the Ariel-delicacy of his images and allusions.

gar prose and a fine; the fine assuredly is his. Instead of charging him with the rulgar alertness of the street (and this seems to be the accusation used by those who aver that they can no longer read him) we ought to acknowledge the Ariel-delicacy of his images and allusicas, and the simplicity of his caprice, resembling the simplicity of an unpreoccupied child. His fancy lives awake in eyes and ears of subtle intentness, and speaks in words of immediate authorship.

Compare his sense of autumn with that of a writer who had been obliged to pause for secondary words: "There has been rain this afternoon, and a wintry shudder goes among the little pools in the eracked, uneven flagstones. . . Some of the leaves, in a timid rush, seek sanctuary within the low-arched cathedral door: but two men coming out resist them, and cast them out with their feet."

Here again are hearing and vision: "Within the grill-gate of the chancel, up the steps surmounted loomingly by the fast darkening organ, white robes could be dimly seen, and one feeble voice, rising and falling in a cracked monotonous mutter, could at intervals be faintly heard. . until the organ and the choir burst forth and drowned it in a sea of music. Then the sea fell, and the dying voice made another feeble effort, and then the sea rose high and beat its life out, and lashed the roof, and surged among the arches, and pierced the heights of the great tower; and then the sea was dry and all was still." And thus is how a listener overheard men talking in the cathedral hollows: "The word 'confidence,' shattered by the echoes, but still capable of being pieced together, is uttreed." In another passage, moreover, Dickens stops at the mere sense of vision, and confirms that intent impression by instantly using a certain word where a writer of lesser vigilance would have used another: "Mr. Vholes gauntly stalked to the fire, and warmed his funereal gloves." "I thank you,' said Mr. Vholes, putting out his long black sleeve, to cheek the ringing of the bell, 'not any."

and cruel, stately and unassuming, various, beautifully wilful."

It is in the passages of childhood—veritable childhood, in which the famous Little Nell seems to me to have no part—that Dickens writes those words of perception of which literature would do well to be proud. Take the passages of several of the novels in which the heart of a child is uttered by the humorist in whose heart nothing ceases to live. These pages are too full for citation. But here, in the last word of the phrase, is a most characteristic stroke of authorship. Pip, in "Great Expectations," as every one knows, has taken food for his convict, and he goes to church on Christmas morning: "Under the weight of my wicked secret, I pondered whether the Church would be powarful enough to shield me from the vengeance of the terrible young man, if I divulged to that establishment." Another word of precision is this: "Trabb's boy, when I had entered, was sweeping the shop, and he had sweetened his labors by sweeping over me." Here is another, and it repeats the effect of Mr. Vholes's sleeve, in a child's apprehension: "Miss Murdstone, who was busy at her writing-desk, gave me her cold finger-nais." "A sobbing gaslight," Mrs. Wilfer's "darkling state," and "lurid indications of the better marriages she might have made' (wherewith she ceiebrates her silver-wedding)—these serve to remind a reader of the thousands of their admirable kind.

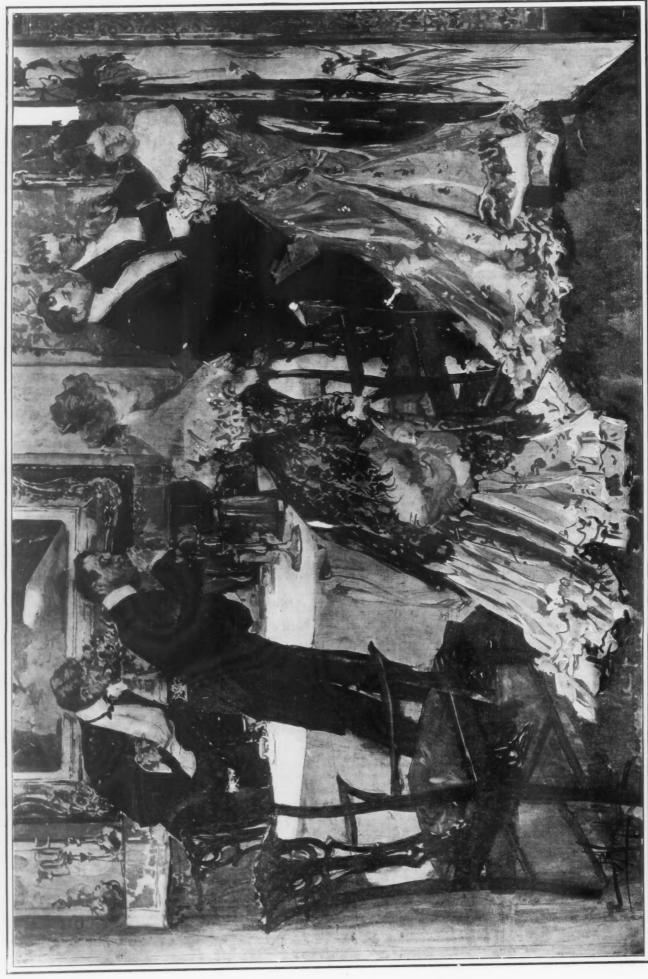
I cannot think that the telling of a violent action (most difficult achievement of narrative writing) could be done more dramatically than it is done in the passage that tells the murder in "Martin Chuzzlewit." So with the half-told murder in "Edwin Drood." As by strong dramatic drawing in a picture, the thing is held. These passages of extreme action are never without dignity. Literary dignity is rarer in the pathetic mood, but it is frequent in landscape: "All beyond his figure was a vast dark curtain in solemn movement toward one quarter of the heavens." It seems to me that the word "curtain" is common, and that It is in the passages of childhood—veritable child-

the purase of many without the Dickens.

Dickens.

Nor is dignity absent from this composed thought of Esther Summerson: "There was nothing to be undone; no chain for me to drag or for him to break." This has a quality not unworthy of Bolingbroke, and resembling him by nobility.

ALICE MEYNELL.

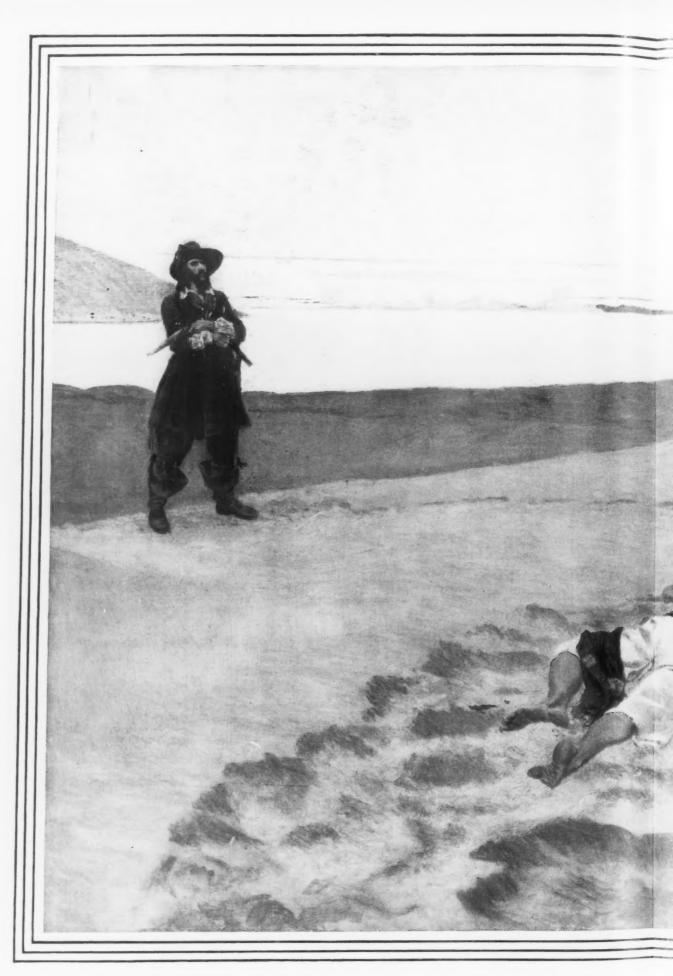


CHRISTMAS IN THE SERVICE WASHINGTON. WHEN THE LADIES LEAVE THE TABLE—A CHANCE TO FIGHT THE SPANISH WAR OVER AGAIN



CHRISTMAS IN THE SERVICE
MANILA. TURKEY DINNER AT THE "GOLDEN EAGLE" BAR-"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME"

DRAWN BY T. DE THULSTRUP



"DEAD MEN TE

WO to toil in the sandy soil.

Why so many to share the spoil?

Two men less in the foc'sle mess—

Dead men tell no tales.

Painte

Words



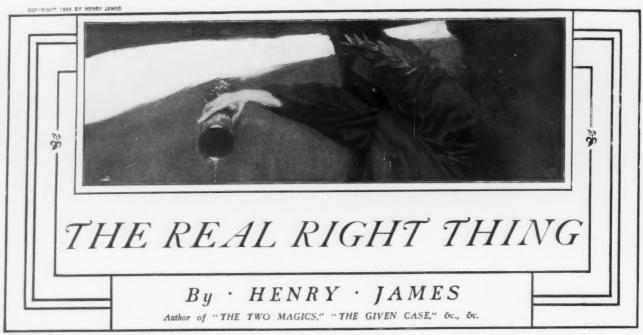
TELL NO TALES!"

Painted by
Words by

AN HERTSON



EARINGS take for the future's sake,
Anchors break for a future stake,
Two men left with the grisly guess—
Dead men tell no tales.





HEN, AFTER the death of Ashton

HEN, AFTER the death of Ashton Doyne—but three months after—George Withermore was approached, as the phrase is, on the subject of a "volume," the communication came straight from his publishers, who had been, and indeed much more. Doyne's own; but he was not surprised to learn, on the occurrence of the interview they next suggested, that a certain pressure as to the early issue of a Life had been brought to bear upon them by their late client's widow. Doyne's relations with his wife had been, to Withermore's knowledge, a very special chapter—which would present itself, by the way, as a delicate one for the biographer; but a sense of what she had lost, and even of what she had lacked, had betrayed itself, on the poor woman's part, from the first days of her bereavement, sufficiently to prepare an observer at all initiated for some attitude of reparation, some espousal even exaggerated of the interests of a distinguished name. George Withermore was, as he felt, initiated; yet what he had not expected was to hear that she had mentioned him as the person in whose hands she would most promptly place the materials for a book.

These materials—diaries, letters, memoranda, notes, decuments of many sorts—were her property, and wholly in her control, no conditions at all attaching to any portion of her heritage; so that she was free at present to do as she liked—free, in particular, to do nothing. What Doyne would have arranged had he had tine to arrange could be but supposition and guess. Death had taken him too soon and too suddenly, and there was all the pity that the only wishes he was known to have expressed were wishes that put it positively out of account. He had broken short off—that was the way of it; and the end was ragged and needed trimming. Withermore was conscious, abundantly, how close he had stood to him, but he was not less aware of his comparative obscurity. He was young, a journalist, a critic, a hand-to-mouth claracter, with little, as yet, as was vulgarly said, to show. His writings were few and smal

She talked of "volumes"—but he had his hotion of that.

The publishers were amenable enough, and so, he presently saw, would Mrs. Doyne end by being; all she had really wished was that he should enter into her uneasy, belated passion and relieve her nerves by making her feel him in her service. He should successfully have his own way on special questions, and what meanwhile carried him along was what she had

said to him almost as soon as she rose before him there in her large array of mourning—with her big black eyes, her big black wig, her big black fan and gloves, her general gaunt, ugly, tragic, but striking and, as might lave been thought from a certain point of view, "elegant" prosence. "You're the one he ikled most; oh, much!" brosence. "You're the one he ikled most; oh, much!" brosence. "You're the one he ikled most; oh, much!" be sure. He would have said for himself indeed that her testimony on such a point would scarcely have counted. Still, there was no smoke without fire; she knew at least what she meant, and he was not a person she could have an interest in flattering. They went up together, from the first, to the great man's vacant study, which was at the back of the house and looked over the large green garden—a beautiful and inspiring site, to poor Withermore's view—common to the expensive room.

"You can perfectly work here, you know," said Mrs. Downe: "you shall have the place quite to yourself—I'll give it all up to you; so that in the evenings, in particular, don't you see? for quiet and privacy, it will be perfection."

Perfection indeed, the young man felt as he looked about—having explained that, as his actual occupation was an evening paper and his earlier hours, for a long time yet, regularly taken up, he would have to come always at night. The place was full of their lost friend; everything in it had belonged to him; everything they touched had been part of his life. It was for the moment too much for Withermore—too great an honor and even too great a care; memories still recent came back to him, and, while his heart beat faster and his every filled with tears, the pressure of his loyalty seemed almost more than he could carry. At the sight of his tears Mrs. Doyne's own rose to her lids, and the two, for a minute, only looked at each other. He half expected her to break out: "Oh, help me to feel as I know you know I want to feel!" But after a little one of them said, with the chule was with

to help—best content itself to be represented. The artist was what he did—he was nothing else. Yet how, on the other hand, was not he, George Withermore, poor devil, to have jumped at the chance of spending his 'winter in an intimacy so rich? It had been simply dazzling—that was the fact. It hadn't been the "terms," from the publishers—though these were, as they said at the office, all right it had been Doyne himself, his company and contact and presence—it had been just what it was turning out, the possibility of an intercourse closer than that of life. Strange that death, of the two things, should have the fewer mysteries and secrets! The first night our young man was alone in the room it seemed to him that his master and he were really for the first time together.

11

Mrs. Doyne had for the most part let him expressively alone, but she had on two or three occasions looked in to see if his needs had been met, and he had had the opportunity of thanking her on the spot for the judgment and zeal with which she had smoothed his way. She had to some extent herself been looking things over and had been able already to muster several groups of letters; all the keys of drawers and cabinets she had, moreover, from the first placed in his hands, with helpful information as to the apparent whereabout of different matters. She had put him, in a word, in the fullest possible possession, and whether or no her husband had trusted her, she at least, it was clear, trusted her husband's friend. There grew upon Withermore, nevertheless, the impression that, in spite of all these offices, she was not yet at peace, and that a certain unappeasable anxiety continued even to keep step with her confidence. Though she was full of consideration, she was at the same time perceptibly there; he felt her, through a supersubtle sixth sense that the whole connection had already brought into play, hover, in the still hours, at the top of landings and on the other side of doors, gathered from the soundless brush of her skirts the hint of her watchings and waitings. One evening when, at his friend's table, he had lost himself in depths of correspondence, he was made to start and turn by the suggestion that some one was behind him. Mrs. Doyne had come in without his hearing the door, and she gave a strained smile as he sprang to his feet. "I hope," she said, "I haven't frightened you."

"Just a little—I was so absorbed. It was as if, for the instant," the young man explained, "it had been himself."

The oddity of her face increased in her wonder.

The oddity of her face increased in her wonder.

"Ashton?"

"He does seem so near," said Withermore.

"To you too?"

This naturally struck him. "He does then to you?'

She hesitated, not moving from the spot where she had first stood, but looking round the room as if to penetrate its duskier angles. She had a way of raising to the level of her nose the big black fan which she apparently never laid aside and with which she thus covered the lower half of her face, her rather hard eyes, above it, becoming the more ambiguous. "Sometimes."

"Here," Withermore went on, "it's as if he might at any moment come in. That's why I jumped just now. The time is so short since he really used to—it only was yesterday. I sit in his chair, I turn his books, I use his pens, I stir his fire, exactly as if, learning he would presently be back from a walk, I had come up here contentedly to wait. It's delightful—but it's strange."

Mrs. Doyne, still with her fan up, listened with interest. "Does it worry you?"

"No—I like it."

She hesitated again. "Do you ever feel as if he were—a—quite—a—personally in the room?"

"Well, as I said just now," her companion laughed, "on hearing you behind me I seemed to take it so, What do we want, after all," he asked, "but that he shall be with us?"

"Yes, as you said he would be—that first time."

She stared in full assent. "He is with us."





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She was rather portentous, but Withermore took it smiling. "Then we must keep him. We must do only what he would like."

"Oh, only that, of course—only. But if he ishere—?" And her sombre eyes seemed to throw it out, in vague distress, over her fan.

"It shows that he's pleased and wants only to help? Yes, surely; it must show that."

She gave a light gasp and looked again round the room. "Well," she said as she took leave of him, "remember that I too want only to help." On which, when she had gone, he felt sufficiently—that she had come in simply to see he was all right.

He was all right, more and more, it struck him after this, for as he began to get into his work he moved, as it appeared to him, but the closer to the idea of Doyne's personal presence. When once this fancy had begun to hang about him be welcomed it, persuaded it, encouraged it, quite cherished it, looking forward, all day, to feeling it renew listelf in the evening, and waiting for the evening very much as one of a pair of lovers might wait for the hour of their appointment. The smallest accidents humored and confirmed it, and by the end of three or four weeks he had come quite to regard it as the consecration of his enterprise. Wash't it what settled the question of what Doyne would have thought of what they were doing? What they were doing was what he wanted done, and they could go on, from step to step, without scruple or doubts. Withermore rejoiced indeed at moments to feel this certitude: there were times of dipping deep into some of Doyne's secrets when it was particularly pleasant to be able to hold that Doyne desired him, as it were, to know them. He was learning many things that he had not suspected, drawing many curtains, forcing many doors, reading many riddles, going, in general, as they said, behind almost everything. It was at an occasional sharp turn of some of the duskier of these wanderings "behind" that he really, of a sudden, most felt himself, in the intimate, sensible way, face to face with his friend; so that he rould s

ing occurred in the narrow passage and ugin squeeze of the past, or at the hour and in the place that held him. Was it '67, or was it but the other side of the table?

Happily, at any rate, even in the vulgarest light publicity could ever shed, there would be the great fact of the way Doyne was "coming out." He was coming out too beautifully—better yet than such a partisan as Withermore could have supposed. Yet, all the while, as well, how would this partisan have represented to any one else the special state of his own consciousness? It wasn't a thing to talk about—it was only a thing to feel. There were moments, for instance, when, as he bent over his papers, the light breath of his dead host was as distinctly in his hair as his own elbows were on the table before him. There were moments when, had he been able to look up, the other side of the table would have shown him this companion as vividiy as the shaded lamplight showed him his page. That he couldn't at such a juncture look up was his own affair, for the situation was ruled—that was but natural—by deep delicacies and fine timidities, the dread of too sudden or too rude an advance. What was intensely in the air was that if Doyne was there it was not nearly so much for himself as for the young priest of his altar, the hovered and lingered, he came and went, he might showed him his page. Withermore himself, meanwhile, came and went, thanged his place, wandered on quests either definite or vague; and more than once, when, taking a book down from a shelf and finding in it marks of Doyne's pencil, he got drawn on and lost, he had heard documents on the table behind him gently shifted and stirred, had literally, on his return, found some letter he had mislaid pushed again into view, some wilderness cleared by the opening of an old journal at the very date he wanted. How should he have gone so, on occasion, to the special box or drawer, out of fifty receptacles, that would help him, had not his mystic assistant happened, in fine prevision, to tilt its lid, or t

That this auspicious relation had in fact existed, had continued for two or three weeks, was sufficiently proved by the dawn of the distress with which our young man found himself aware that he had, for some reason, from a certain evening, begun to miss it. The sign of that was an abrupt, surprised sense—on the occasion of his mislaying a marvellous unpublished page which, hunt where he would, remained stupidly, irrecoverably lost—that his protected state was, after all, exposed to some confusion and even to some depression. It, for the joy of the business, Doyne and he had, from the start, been together, the situation had, within a few days of his first new suspicion of it, suffered the odd change of their ceasing to be so. That was what was the matter, he said to himself, from the moment an impression of mere mass and quantity struck him as taking, in his happy outlook at his material, the place of his pleasant assumption of a clear course and a lively pace. For five nights he struggled; then, never at his table, wandering about the room, taking up his references only to lay them down, looking out of the window, poking the fire, thinking strange thoughts and listening, for signs and sounds not as suspected or imagined, but as vainly desired and invoked, he made up his mind that he was, for the time at least, for-saken.

The extraordinary thing then became that it made him not only sad not to feel Doyne's presence, but in a high degree uneasy. It was stranger, somehow, that he shouldn't be there than it had ever been that he was —so strange indeed at last that Withermore's nerves found themselves quite inconsequently affected. They had taken kindly enough to what was of an order impossible to explain, perversely reserving their sharpest state for the return to the normal, the supersession of the false. They were remarkably beyond control when, finally, one night, after resisting an hour or two, he simply edged out of the room. It had only now, for the first time, become impossible to him to remain there. Without design, but panting a little and positively as a man scared, he passed along his usual corridor and reached the top of the staircase. From this point he saw Mrs. Doyne looking up at him from the bottom quite as if she had known he would come; and the most singular thing of all was that, though he had been conscious of no notion to resort to her, had only been prompted to relieve himself by escape, the sight of her position made him recognize it as just, quickly feel it as a part of some monstrous oppression that was closing over both of them. It was wonderful how, in the mere modern London hall, between the Tottenham Court Road rugs and the electric light, it came up to him from the tall black lady, and went again from him down to her, that he knew what she meant by looking as if he would know. He descended straight, she turned into her own little lower room, and there, the next thing, with the door shut, they were, still in silence and with queer faces, confronted over confessions that had taken sudden life from these two or three movements. Withermore gasped as it came to him why he had lost his friend. "He has been with you!"

him why he had lost his friend. "He has been with you?"

With this it was all out—out so far that neither had to explain and that, when "What do you suppose is the matter" quickly passed between them, one appeared to have said it as much as the other. Withermore looked about at the small, bright room in which, night after night, she had been living her life as he had been living his own upstairs. It was pretty, cosey, rosy; but she had by turns felt in it what he had felt and heard in it what he had heard. "You understood he had left me?" he asked.

She markedly wished to make it clear. "This even ing—yes. I've made things out."

"You knew—before—that he was with me?"
She hesitated again. "I felt he wasn't with me. But on the stairs—"

"Yes?"

"Well—he passed, more than once. He was in the house. And at your door—"

"Well?" he went on as she once more faltered.

"If I stopped I could sometimes tell. And from your face," she added, "to-night, at any rate, I knew your state."

"And that was why you came out?"

"And that was why you came out?"

"I thought you'd come to me."

state."

"And that was why you came out?"

"I thought you'd come to me."

He put out to her, on this, his hand, and they thus, for a minute, in silence, held each other clasped. There was no peculiar presence for either, now—nothing more peculiar than that of each for the other. But the place had suddenly become as if consecrated, and Withermore turned over it again his anxiety. "What is then the matter?"

"I only want to do the real right thing;" she replied

after a moment.

"And are we not doing it?"

"I wonder. Are you not?"

He wondered too. "To the best of my belief. But

"And are we not doing it?"

"I wonder. Are you not?"
He wondered too. "To the best of my belief. But we must think," she echoed. And they did think—thought, with intensity, the rest of that evening together, and thought, independently—Withermore at least could answer for himself—during many days that followed. He intermitted for a little his visits and his work, trying, in meditation, to catch himself in the act of some mistake that might have accounted for their disturbance. Had he taken, on some important-point—or looked as if he might take—some wrong line or wrong view? had he somewhere benightedly falsified or inadequately insisted? He went back at last with the idea of having guessed two or three questions he might have been on the way to muddle; after which he had, abovestairs, another period of agitation, presently followed by another interview, below, with Mrs. Doyne, who was still troubled and flushed.

"He's there."

"I knew it!" she returned in an odd gloom of 'ri-tumph. Then, as to make it clear: "He has an oven again with me."

"Nor with me again to help," said Withermore. She considered. "Not to help?"

"I can't make it out—I'm at sea. Do what I will, I feel I'm wrong."

She covered him a moment with her pompous pain.

"How do you feel it?"

"Why, by things that happen. The strangest things. I can't describe them—and you wouldn't believe them."

"Oh yes, I would!" Mrs. Doyne murmured.

"Well, he intervenes." Withermore tried to explain.

"However I turn, I find him."

She carnestly followed. "Find' him?"

"I meet him. He seems to rise there before me."

Mrs. Doyne, staring, waited a little. "Do you mean you see him?"

"I feel as if at any moment I may. I'm baffled. I'm checked." Then he added: "I'm afraid."

"Oh him?" asked Mrs. Doyne.

He thought. "Well—of what I'm doing."

"Then what, that's so awful, are you doing?"

"What you proposed to me. Going into his life." She showed, in her gravity, now, a new alarm."

"And don't you like that?"

and don't you like that?"
"Doesn't he? That's the question. We lay him

bare. We serve him up. What is it called? We give him to the world."

Poor Mrs. Doyne, as if on a menace to her hard atonement, glared at this for an instant in deeper gloom. "And why shouldn't we?"

"Because we don't know. There are natures, there are lives, that shrink. He mayn't wish it," said Withermore. "We never asked him."

"How could we?"

He was silent a little. "Well, we sak him now."

"How could we?"

He was silent a little. "Well, we ask him now.

That's, after all, what our start has, so far, represented. We've put it to him."

"Then—if he has been with us—we've had his answer."

answer."

Withermore spoke now as if he knew what to believe.

"He hasn't been 'with' us—he has been against us."

"Then why did you think—?"

"What I did think, at first—that what he wishes to make us feel is his sympathy? Because, in my original simplicity, I was mistaken. I was—I don't know what to call it—so excited and charmed that I didn't undergood. But I washered at last. He only wanted to stand. But I understand at last. He only wanted to communicate. He strains forward out of his darkness; he reaches toward us out of his mystery; he makes us

dim signs out of his horror."
""" 'Horror'?" Mrs. Doyne gasped with her fan up to

her mouth.

"At what we're doing." He could by this time piece it all together. "I see now that at first—"

"Well, what?"

"One had simply to feel he was there, and therefore not indifferent. And the beauty of that misled me. But he's there as a protest."

"One had simply to feel he was there, and therefore not indifferent. And the beauty of that misled me. But he's there as a protest."

"Against my Life?" Mrs. Doyne wailed.

"Against any Life. He's there to save his Life. He's there to be let alone."

"So you give up?" she almost shrieked. He could only meet her. "He's there as a warning." For a moment, on this, they looked at each other deep. "You are afraid!" she at last brought out. It affected him, but he insisted. "He's there as a curse!"

curse!"
With that they parted, but only for two or three days: her last word to him continuing to sound so in his ears that, between his need really to satisfy her and another need presently to be noted, he felt that he might not yet take up his stake. He finally went back at his usual hour and found her in her usual place. "Yes, I am afraid," he announced as if he had turned that well over and knew now all it meant. "But I gather that you're not."

She faltered, reserving her word. "What is it you fear?"

"Well, that if I go on I shall see him."
"And then—?"
"Oh, then," said George Withermore, "I should give

up!"

She weighed it with her lofty but earnest air. "I
think, you know, we must have a clear sign."

"You wish me to try again?"
She hesitated. "You see what it means—for me—to
give up."

"You wish me to try again?

She hesitated. "You see what it means—for me—to give up."

"Ah, but you needn't," Withermore said.

She seemed to wonder, but in a moment she went on. "It would mean that he won't take from me—"But she dropped for despair.

"Well, what?"

"Anything," said poor Mrs. Doyne.

He faced her a moment more. "I've thought myself of the clear sign. I'll try again."

As he was leaving her, however, she remembered. "I'm only afraid that to-night there's nothing ready—no lamp and no fire."

"Never mind," he said from the foot of the stairs; "I'll find things."

To which she answered that the door of the room would probably, at any rate, be open; and retired again as if to wait for him. She had not long to wait; though with her own door wide and her attention fixed, she may not have taken the time quite as it appeared to her visitor. She heard him, after an interval, on the stair, and he presently stood at her entrance, where, if he had not been precipitate, but rather, as to step and sound, backward and vague, he showed at least as livid and blank.

"I give up."

blank.
"I give up."
"Then you've seen him?"
"On the threshold—guarding it."
"Guarding it?" She glowed over her fan. "Distinct?"

"On the threshold—guarding it."

"Guarding it?" She glowed over her fan. "Distinct?"

"Immense. But dim. Dark. Dreadful," said poor George Withermore.

She continued to wonder. "You didn't go in?"
The young man turned away. "He forbids!"

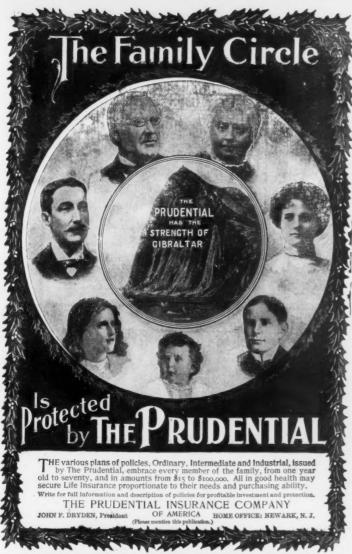
"You say I needn't," she went on after a moment.

"Well then, need !?"

"See him?" George Withermore asked.
She waited an instant. "Give up."

"You must decide." For himself he could at last but drop upon the sofa with his bent face in his hands. He was not quite to know afterward how long he had sat so; it was enough that what he did next know was that he was alone among her favorite objects. Just as he gained his feet, however, with this sense, and that of the door standing open to the hall, he found himself afresh confronted, in the light, the warmth, the rosy space, with her big black perfumed presence. He saw at a glance, as she offered him a huger, bleaker stare over the mask of her fan, that she had been above; and so it was that, for the last time, they faced together their strange question. "You've seen him?" Withermore asked.

He was to infer later on from the extraordinary way she closed her eyes and, as if to steady herself, held them tight and long, in silence, that beside the unutterable vision of Ashton-Toyne's wife his own might rank as an escape. He knew before she spoke that all was over. "I give up."







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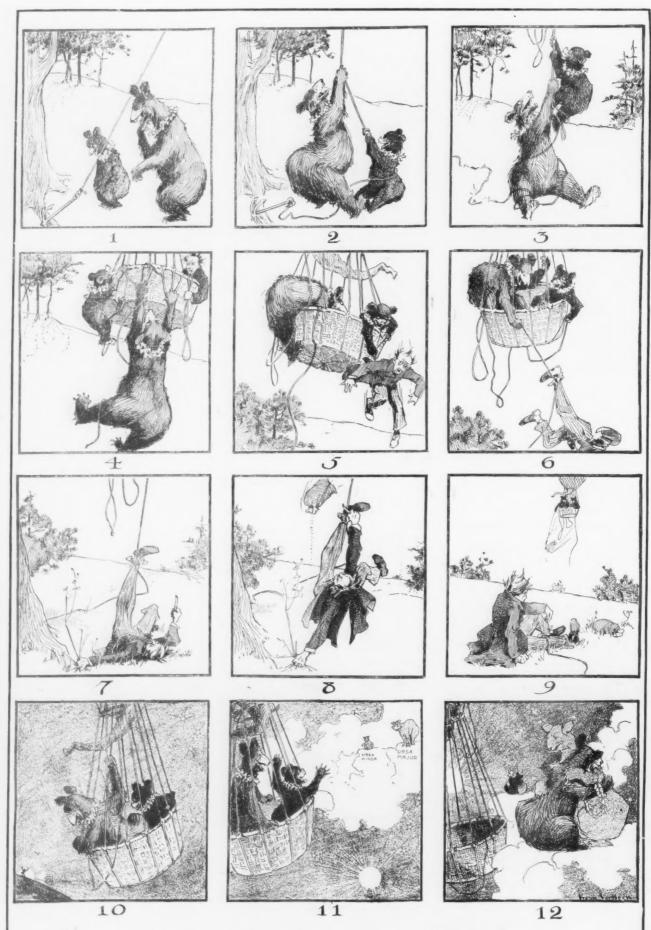
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DRAWINGS BY FRANK VER BECK

THE HOME OF THE CHRISTMAS TREE

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that a sleek buck or a fat wood bear comes the way of the woodman to replenish the larder.

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or sacks, and sent to the cities, where it is used in making wreaths, festoons and streamers for auxiliary holiday adornment.

The coral-red berry of the wild raisin, which grows by fence sides and on waste land all over Maine, is not so imposing in its festive appearance or as renowned as the English holly, yet it is a much-sought article for Christmas decorative purposes. The boys and girls in the country districts scour the pastures and commons for these plants every November, bind them in artistic little bundles and pack them in boxes for shipment. Along with the wild raisins are sent clusters of berries from the American roundwood tree, bundles of rose stalks, brilliant with their bunches of scarlet hips, and crates of thorn plums. The sale of Yuletide berries and such minor accessories brings to the children of Maine two and three thousand dollars every year.

Caused by Coffee Drinking.

Caused by Coffee Drinking.

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"I am satisfied that coffee was the cause of the nervous troubles that showed in the loss of my hearing, for when I left it off and took up Postum Food Coffee, my hearing began to improve, and my general condition rapidly changed for the better. I feel less 'on a strain all the time.' That terrible pulsation has practically left my ears; I sleep very much better; bowels are never constipated now as they were while I was using coffee. I am rapidly getting back to where I was seven years ago. You can imagine that I esteem Postum Food Coffee very highly indeed." Chas. Worrall, 622 Lawrence St., Topeka, Kan.

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All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people are using it.

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An Example: In August of this year 140.217 pounds of peaches were picked and hauled from this particular 20-acre orchard. Location, lots 2 and 7 of block 31. Trees are 5 years old, never irrigated, of Mulr variety 4, pounds of fresh fruit make one pound of dried fruit, together with that from many other orchards, is now (Nov. 1, '90) stored in the fruit house of the Maywood Colonies Fruit Association, and is now salable at 8 cents a pound. The price will go higher. But at 8 cents a pound the crop from this particular orchard is worth \$2,804,33. Our price for properly plowing, pruning and cultivating such an orchard is \$2.5,90 era cre 2 pear, or \$2,50 a year for 20 acres. For harvesting such a crop—i. e., picking, drying and selling the fruit—we charge \$5 per fresh ton, or \$420 for the orchard under consideration. The full expense on this orchard for 1899 was, as you see, \$679, which amount deducted from the selling price of the fruit at \$2,804,23, leaves \$2,134,23 profit, which is just about 100 per cent profit on the cost of the orchard. And there are other orchards at Maywood Colony that bore more fruit this year than did the one we are telling you about. Apricots, almonds and French prunes at Maywood Colony paid more per tree than did the peaches, and in some later issue of Collina's Werkly we'll tell you about it.

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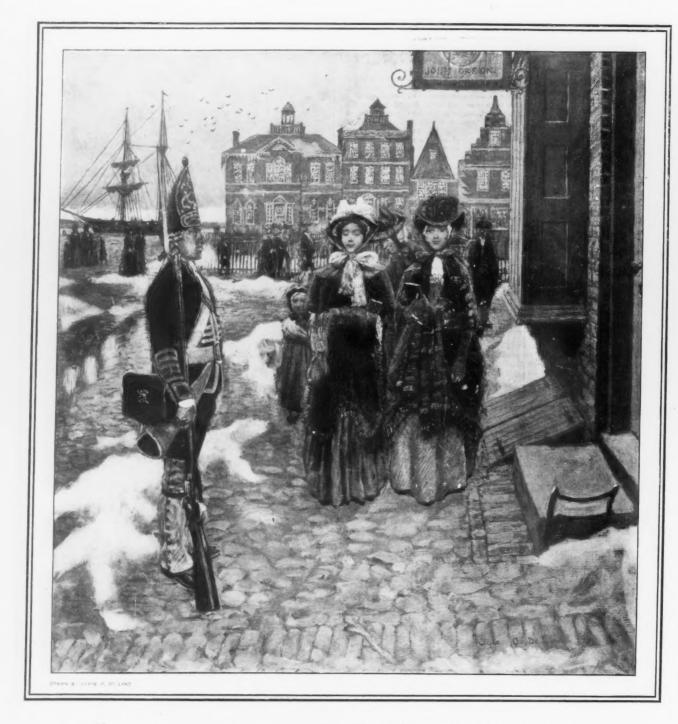


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HEY THE JOLLY RED COAT (Old Style)



E WAS a jolly Red Coat, Stood guard on Bowling Green. She caught his eye, That maiden sly, And lost her heart, I ween.

Chorus, sing Hey the jolly Red Coat, Ho the jolly Red Coat, Hey the jolly Red Coat, Stood guard on Bowling Green.

PATRIOTIC maid was she, But her heart beat quick and fast. Full oft they met When sun had set: The time had quickly past.

Chorus, sing Hey the jolly Red Coat, Ho the joily Red Coat, Hey the jolly Ped Coat,

Who won her heart away.

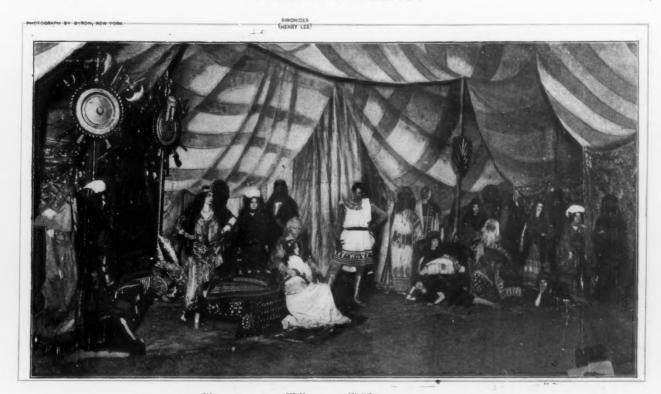
A ND ON Evacuation Day The Red Coat sailed away-Returned no more. One heart was sore: She ne'er had said him nay.

Chorus, sing

Hey the jolly Red Coat, Ho the jolly Red Coat, Hey the jolly Red Coat, Who bore her heart away.







(MISS GRETCHEN LYONS) (EDWARD MORGAN) "BEN HUR," AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE. SCENE FROM ACT IV., FIRST TABLEAU—THE DOWAR OF SHEIK ILDERIM IN THE ORCHARD OF PALMS

THE DRAMA

THE DRAMA

THE Broadway Theatre, Mr. William Young's stage-version of General Lew Wallace's popular novel, "Ben Hur," has made an unqualified success. Without being a great play, it is interesting, coherent, well-written, ingenious, and dramatic. It repeats in a new and enticing form a story dear to hundreds of thousands of readers; it appeals equally to the religious feelings and to the emotions; it contains a succession of varied and spectacularly beautiful scenes. It will please the habitual play-goer, and it will attract to the theatre large numbers of that vast body of people who are rarely seen within theatre walls. It is a great satisfaction to find a work of this kind that may be frankly recommended to all classes of theatre-goers. It is safe to predict that "Ben Hur" will hold the American stage for several years to come, and that it will find equal favor in England, where its present proprietors expect later to see it presented.

Mr. Young opens his play with a tableau, representing the meeting of the three wise men of the desert. This is very well devised and executed by Albert, even if the effect of the star doos seem a bit mechanical and theatrical. It, moreover, creates a religious atmosphere at the start. The play proper begins on the housetop of the palace of Hur, in Jerusalem, a very brilliantly painted scene, also by Albert, giving a bird's-eye view of the whole city. Here Ben Hur is seen with his mother and his sister, and here he meets his old friend, Messala, now an officer in the hated Roman army that has proudly marched into the city. Mr. Young has written with great spirit the quarrel scene between the two old friends, leading to Messala's angry departure. The army is then heard sweeping through the streets, and as Ben Hur leans forward to watch the soldiers, he accidentally loosens the tile that falls and kills one of the detested Romans. This mischance gives Messala a speedy vengeance, and the curtain falls on Ben Hur's arrest. In this act, save during the carlier scenes, which are nee

even religious melodrama, must not be considered too

even religious melodrama, must not be considered too seriously.

The action then passes to Antioch, where Ben Hur, free again, seeks news of his mother and sister at the house of Simonides, and learns that they have disappeared. In this act, too, he meets Simonides' daughter. Esther, whose beauty and gentle character at once appeal to him, as well as the Egyptian charmer, Iras, who proceeds at once to exercise her charms on him. Then begins the conflict between passion and love, which the dramatist has handled with great care, but not without power. In the third act—which, divided into three scenes, all finely painted by Gros, is crowded with incident, and is varied by some extremely graceful, if not historically accurate, dancing, by a band of young and



H BY CHICKERING, BOSTON

EDWARD MORGAN

beautiful dancing-girls—Ben Hur is informed that his old enemy is about to ride in the chariot race, and resolves to compete. The fourth act, in two elaborate and effective scenes by Gros, reveals the Dowar in the Orchard of Palms, and the edge of the lake on which Iras sails triumphantly away, bearing the fascinated Ben Hur in her barge. The widely advertised chariot race takes place in the fifth act, and, as such things go on the stage, it is quite as wonderful and as exciting as such expedients can possibly be. The four horses at tached to the two chariots face the wings and seem to be tearing madly across the stage, the illusion being maintained by means of the familiar treadmill and the rapidly whirling scenery. But, of course, one must not examine too closely scenes of this kind. Their novelty pleases the public, and therein lies their justification.

Ben Hur's victory, moreover, has an appropriate dramatic value, leading to a superb climax.

Oddly enough, the most movit; scenes of the drama take place in the last act, which in itself is an inspiring little drama in three scenes. Ben Hur returns to his home in Jerusalem, where he learns from his faithful servant, Amrah, that his mother and sister were subjected by the vindictive Messala to the infection of leprosy, and were perishing in the mountains; but Amrah has far happier tidings, as well. They concern the appearance of the Messah, who has already been known to make lepers whole. Ben Hur at once seeks for his people under the guidance of Amrah, and finally meets them at Mount Olivet, where they have already been cured by the touch of the Saviour's hands. The scene at the Mount is the most uplifting in the pay, crowded as it is with white-robed figures bearing palm-branches and singing, "Hosanna! Hosanna! Hosanna in the highest!" the presence of the Redeemer being indicated by a white light. In this act, too, Ben Hur breaks away from the influence of Iras and returns to the faithful Esther.

It was thought that the piece might offend from irreverence. Indeed, the fear of seeming irreverence kentered.

a white light. In this act, too, beat that the form the influence of Iras and returns to the faithful Esther.

It was thought that the piece might offend from irreverence. Indeed, the fear of seeming irreverence kept General Wallace for many years from giving his consent to the preparation of a dramatic version of his story. But Mr. Young has shown taste and discretion; there is not a scene, not a word, likely to jar the sensibilities of the most reverent spectator. Moreover, the acting is in harmony with the character of the play. On the whole, it is of a very high quality. The best work was done by that admirable actress, Miss Mary Shaw, in the comparatively small part of Amrah, which, in the last act, she lifted into prominence by her simplicity, her sincerity, her fervor, and by the beauty of her bearing and diction. It is one of the most artistic performances seen in New York this season. We seldom find a player capable of lending to a performance such authority and distinction. As Ben Hur, Mr. Edward Morgan appeared to excellent advantage. He looked handsome, and he played discreedly always, and, wherever he had a chance to show feeling, with a superb intensity. Mr. Morgan has nover failed to rise to power when power was demanded, but, when his work has been in a low key, he has been prone to fall into a monotonous delivery. In this character, however, he did not for one moment become monotonous, and some of his gentler speeches were delivered with great beauty of feeling and expression. In the difficult part of Simonides, Mr. Henry Lee, a very capable actor, too often absent from our stage in recent years, played with over-accentuation, but with an intelligence that showed he had given the character close study. Miss Corona Riccardo made a notable success with the character of Iras, acting with turprising ease and variety of expression, and with truly siren-like witchery. A capital performance, too, was given by Mr. Emmett Corrigan as Ilderim, and Mr. Frederick Truesdell made interesting and artistic the



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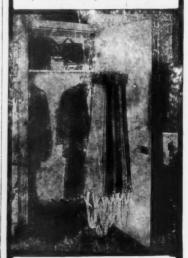
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be the work of such writers as Gilbert Parker, Henry James, Bret Harte, H. G. Wells, Stephen Crane, Jerome K. Jerome, "Q" (Quiller-Couch), S. R. Crockett, Sarah Grand, E. W. Hornung, Paul Leicester Ford, Morgan Robertson, Molly Elliot Seawell, Cutcliffe Hyne, H. B. Marriott Watson, Egerton Castle, Julien Gordon, Julia Magruder, F. T. Anstey, E. Nesbit, and John Luther Long.



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HOLIDAY PRESENTS

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THE AGILE AGUINALDO
(From the Clepeland "Plain Dealer")
FROM Bayombong to Boambang
Is fourscore miles; FROM Bayombong to Boambang
Is fourscore miles;
From Boambang to Bayombong
Is just as far, unless we're wrong;
'l's just as short, and just as long,
From Boambang to Bayombong,

As has been proved, unless we're wrong.
In sev'ral trials. In Bayombong, or Boambang,

In Bayombong, or Boambang,
Is Aggy's lair;
In Bayombong or Boambang
He loiters with his shrinking gang,
While guns around him ding and dang,
In Bayombong, or Boambang,
Yet when our troopers come, clang, clang,
He isn't there!

GENIUS IN ITS TEENS

EDISON'S early wanderings brought him at seventeen years of age to the Cincinnationary, where his absorption in electricity and predictions of its future power confirmed the sobriquet "Luny," which clung to him even pany, where its absorption in electricity and predictions of its future power confirmed the sobriquet "Luny," which clung to him even until his fame was established. "We have the craziest chap in our office," said the telegraph manager to the editor of the Cincinnati "Commercial Gazette"; "he does all sorts of queer things. I wouldn't be surprised if he should turn out a genius some day. Let me tell you his last prank. We have been annoyed for some time by cockroaches. They infested the sink. They don't now. 'Luny' lixed them. He just ran two parallel wires round the sink, and charged one with negative and the other with positive electricity. Bread crumbs were then scattered, and when Mr. Cockroach appeared and put his little feet on the wires, ashes were all that were left to tell the tale." In this cockroach "annihilator" was the germ of the incandescent light.

A BLIND SHOT

A BLIND SHOT

A WELL-KNOWN divinity professor, a grave and learned man, had five daughters, whom his students irreverently named "Genesis," "Exodus," "Numbers," "Leviticus," and "Deuteronomy," Beginning his lecture one day, the professor said: "Gentlemen, I wish to speak to you about the age of Genesis."

Roars of laughter came from the students. "Genesis is not so old as you suppose," continued the professor.

More roars—so long-continued, indeed, that the worthy man had time to think before he made the next remark. He said timidly—and he managed to hit the mark this time:

"I may not be thinking of the same Genesis as you are!"

A STUDY IN YELLOW

A STUDY IN YELLOW

The stranger in a great city was being shown over the offices of a famous publishing house. He saw the printing machines and the type-setting outfit and then he said, with a little timidity:

"There's one thing more I'd like to see."

"What's that?"

"I'd like to see 'em edit."

"Oh! Of course. I had pretty nearly forgotten that. You know, we're so enterprising that the editor is only a small part of it. But we've got editors. Lots of 'em. See that man with the waste-paper basket by the side of his desk and the stack of letters three feet high?"

"Yes."

"Yes."
"We've got up a discussion on kissing dogs. He's the Kissing Dog editor. The man just to his right, with all the diamonds, gives advice to people in love. He's the Wounded Heart editor. Those portly, handsome gentlemen to his right, who are engaged in ordering the office-boys around, are the Sea-serpent, How-be-Beautiful, and Summer Drinks editors. The How-not-to-cat-with-your-knife editor is away on his holiday. The When-to-put-on-our-flannels editor is away on his vacation, too."

too."

"And that unassuming man, who sits over
there in a corner and doesn't seem to be in it?"

"Oh, he's just a managing editor, or an
editor-in-chief, or something—I don't know
exactly what."

THE REPLY COURTEOUS

SHE: "Which figure in the quadrille did you like best?"
"Yours, dear."

A TESTIMONIAL WORTH HAVING

A TESTIMONIAL WORTH HAVING
AN INVENTOR having produced a wonderful hair invigorating fluid, sent a case of bottles to a bald editor with a request for a testimonial. He got it in these terms:

"A little applied to the inkstand has given it a coat of bristles, making a splendid penwiper at a small cost. We applied the lather to a twopenny nail, and the nail is now the handsomest shaving-brush you ever saw, with heautiful soft hair growing from the end of it some five or six inches in length.

"Applied to doorsteps, it does away with the use of a mat. Applied to the floor, it will cause to grow therefrom hair sufficient for a Brussels carpet. A little weak lather sprinkled over a shed makes it impervious to the wind, rain, or cold, It is good to put inside children's cradles, sprinkle on the roadside, or anywhere that luxurious grass is wanted for use or ornament. It produces the effect in ten minutes."

HEART DISEASE

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Trouble.

rease of Heart Trouble.

Heart trouble, at least among the Americans, is certainly increasing, and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion. Real organic disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic. The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also, the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion which causes gas and fermentation from halt digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath. Foor digestion also poisons the blood, making the market of the distenders and weakens the control of the distender of the

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oost sensible treatment for heart trouble
uprove the digestion and to insure the
assimilation of food.
as he done by the regular use after meals
e safe, pleasant and effective digestive
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tain valuable, harmless, digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

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This space is too small to give full details, at the following will give an idea of the ex-mely low prices which we sell

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For the Lover of Music \$8.75 buys this nice Mahogany "Music Cabinet," No. 365.

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A MUSICIAN'S MEAL

The order was carried out, and the proprietor wondered if he had a madman to deal with.

HIS SOFT SPOT

EDITOR "There's plenty of work for an able-bodied man to do. Why don't you apply for a position as a sandwichman."

Tramp. "It's ag'in me convictions. De newspaper is de on'y advertising medium,"

He got a trifle.

THE POET'S GRIEVANCE

THE POET'S GRIEVANCE

THE editor was sitting in his office one day, when a man whose brow was clothed with thunder entered. Fiercely soizing a chair, he slammed his hat on the table, hurled his umbrella on the floor, and sat down.

"Are you the editor?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Oan you read writing?"

"Of course."

"Read that, then," he said, thrusting at the editor an envelope, with an inscription upon it.

"B——," said the editor, trying to spell it.

"That's not a B, It's an S," said the man.

"That's not a B, It's an S," said the man.
"S; oh, yes; I see! Well, it looks like 'Salt for dinner,' or 'Souls of sinners.' "
"No, sir," replied the man; "nothing of the kind! That's my name—Samuel II. Brunner. I knew you couldn't read. Called to see you about that poem of mine you printed the other day, on the 'Surcease of Sorrow.' "
"Don't remember it." "Of course you don't, because it went into the paper under the infamous title of "Smearcase To-morrow.'"
The editor fied.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' RECORDS

WAR CORRESPONDENTS'
RECORDS

OF THE younger war correspondents, Mr. W. S. Steevens, the bright correspondent of the London "Daily Mail," who has been spending the last few weeks within the close confines of Ladysmith, is perhaps the most experienced.

Many of the war correspondents run each other close in this respect. The oldest of war correspondents, William Howard Russell, of the London "Times," went through the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, and saw most of the battles of the Crimean War. When the Indian Mutiny broke out he once more left England for the scene of action, and returned only to go abroad again during the American war of 1861-65. He also represented the "Times" in the Austro-Prussian and Franco-German wars. Mr. Archibald Forber's opportunity came with the Franco-German War, when he was given the post of war correspondent to the London "Daily News." He was present at the battles of Courcelles, Vionville, and Gravelotte. He saw Bazaine's abortive attempt to break out of Metz and the surrender of the French at Sedam. He was the first non-combatant to enter Paris after the siege. He was in Spain during the tumults that succeeded the abdication of King Amadeus, He was at the seat of war during the Servian revolt, and was present at the battle of the Shipka Pass, and under fire during Skobeleff's attempt to take Plevna.

A HUMBLE REQUEST

"Ma, may I go out to play?"
"No; you must sit still where you are."

"Ma, may I go down into the kitchen?"
"No; I want you to sit perfectly quiet."

'Ma, mayn't I sit on the floor and play

marbles?"
"I have told you twice that I want you to sit just where you are and be quiet, and I mean exactly what I say."

Pause.
"Ma, may I grow?"



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Balsam.

cus, changes the secretions, purifies, the blood, heals the inflamed and irritated me mbrane, gives tone to the digestive organs, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough. It contains no opium. For sale by all druggists.

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SCHOOL TO BURNEY OF THE SAME O



ROUND THE CHRISTMAS HEARTH

By MARGARET E. SANGSTER

GREETINGS

THERE CAN BE no period so auspicious as the present for inaugurating a department devoted to the interests of women and the home. The season is that of universal goodwill, the season of Merry Christmas. On the thronged streets happy people jostle one another, laughter ripples, jests abound, and Christmas planning and shopping go gayly on. Goodhumor is contagious, and fun overflows, until the most churlish heart is melted, and the saddest is cheated of gloom, and feels the pulse of the effervescent pleasure. Santa Claus is radiantly in evidence. A vision of Christmas toys and Christmas stockings, the elfin sound of Christmas stockings, the elfin sound of Christmas bells a jingle on the keen and frosty air, stirs us to reminiscence and anticipation. One of the best gifts the season brings is this renewed zest, this capacity for enjoyment, this impression of the changeless youth of the world. With the crisp touch on our cheeks of the wintry air, we drop all the years have brought of regret or pain, and are light-hearted and buoyant, expecting, as the little ones do, to find something we want waiting for us just around the next corner. Surely this is the time of all times to begin a department where woman may dispense a genial hospitality, discuss topics in which she has a special concern, and extend an occasional welcome to an appreciative man. Here, too, the college professor may now and then speak, and the undergraduate find a welcome. And sometimes there will be room for the children to come in with the other sweets.

The intention is to give wide scope for differing opinions, to look at life from various points of view, and to present papers of a thoughtful character on themes of current importance. From week to week our gathering here will be in the nature of a symposium. Friends and acquaintances will, so to speak, exchange the coin of conversation as those do who meet in the graceful intercourse of good society. Informality, toleration, and comradeship may be confidently expected.

Of the best housekeeping, on which, as on the corner-stone, rests the finest home-making, we shall hear from women who have achieved the successful results of intelligent study. Of motherhood in its bearing on the development of the family a department for women must necessarily take frequent notice. Of business and professional careers for women, and the housing of women who seek a great city for purposes of preparation, we shall not be forgetful. Once in a while, we shall knock at the doors of a Club or a Federation, and ask admission to the meetings of earnest women in council.

Sometimes when you open your paper, Madame or Mademoiselle, yea will find a bright short story, or a play for acting by amateurs in a

To tell you all about our plans would, in this issue, be premature. We promise variety, practical help, progressive yet conservative expressions and comments; we hope to receive friendly suggestions, and to be met by our readers with cordial sincerity. Women in town and country, of whatever age, whatever training, whatever predominating interest, may look on this page as belonging to themselves, and the aim to please and serve them will always be kept in sight.

And so with Tiny Tim, we say, "God bless us every one!"

CHRISTMAS AND THE CHILDREN

CHRISTMAS AND THE CHILDREN

ONCE a year at least we are all children together. Imagine, if you can, a world from which childhood should be absent. If, in any star among those sweeping planets over our heads, there is one wholly inhabited by grown-up folk, that must be a quiet and grave place, a place to shun, a place of lone-some dupulty, robbed of motive and of charm.

Our homes exist for the children. They afford us our best reason for the incessant toil which is less a curse to the race than a blessing. Their insistent claims on our care cannot be put aside Their joyful irresponsibility is in contrast to our continual sense of obligation. Like the birds and the flowers, they bring song and bloom into our leves, and their dependence on us is as simple, their faith as sincere, as ours ought to be on the great All Father.

When Christmas comes, their little cups are full to the brim. Such small things please them, too: the doll, the train of cars, the toy elephant, the picture-book. When we do not spoil them, by defrauding them of their share in the giving, as well as in the receiving how much pleasure they take in choosing their presents; what wonderful ideas they have of the possibilities of a dollar; how they select the biggest and most beautiful things, without a thought of the cost. Money is nothing to a child. He has not yet entered upon that sordid phase of being, when expense obtrudes itself like a genie of evil in the garden of roses. A child's heart is as large as heaven, A child's love is as wide as a child's life. At Christmas, we all dwell for a little while under the beautiful sceptre of the Child in the Midst.

CONCERNING CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Says Mr. Dooley, apropos of Christmas presents, "I niver got what I wanted, an' I niver expect to. No wan does."

And he strikes pretty near the truth.

The most plausible explanation of this depressing state of affairs may perhaps be found in too rigid an adherence to the letter rather than the spirit of the Golden Rule. Every one gives to his neighbor that which he himself would like to receive, and which is not invariably at all what the neighbor appreciates. For instance, a serious-minded scientific student may do as he would be done by when he present a set of abstruse intellectual works to his lady-love, but she is no more likely to feel that he has filled the measure of her wants than he would be if her Christmas aged d'amour were a box of bon-bons. Nor does the average husband particularly value the reception chairs the wife gives him, nor she prize the carved ivory chessmen which were his choice for her when she does not play chess. Each could better have chosen individually, and made no blunder.

The problem of Christmas presents has been satisfactorily—to themselves—settled by a certain practical family who have devised a new method of discharging their Yule-tide obligations. They keep a list of all the Christmas gifts they make and receive. From the stock of the latter that arrive on Christmas morning they select the usually large supply of articles that none of them want. Most people get plenty of these at Christmas time. The practical family lay these carefully aside.

When next the season of peace and goodwill comes around, they compare their lists, and from last year's accumulation select articles for this year's distribution. Considerable thought is demanded to avoid returning the gifts to the original donors, but money and exertion are saved. And perhaps if the exchange of gifts is conducted on a mere principle of barter and exchange, the plan is not bad. Great is the indignation in that family when any one has been so inconsiderate as to write a presentation interi

DAD AND MOTHER AND ME

Nobody's like old Santa Claus With his red and jolly face; There's not another around the globe Can travel so swift a pace.

His twinkling eyes, and his merry laugh,
His chuckle of bubbling glee— Nobody else is so dear by half To Dad and Mother and Me.

To Dad and Mother and Me.

He doesn't forget the baby sweet
As she rocks in her cradle white;
He has time to wait for the lagging feet
Of the old, by candle-light.
He has gifts and gifts for the young and gay,
Who encircle the Christmas Tree;
And he has the love to his latest day
Of Dad and Mother and Me.

Of Dad and Mother and Me.

The frost is chill in the nipping blast,
Smooth is the icy mere;

The short fleet days go hurrying past
To the last of the waning year.
And never was rose of the summer's prime
So royally fair to see
As the rose that blooms in the winter's rime
For Dad and Mother and Me. For Dad and Mother and Me.

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THE OLD NOVELIST'S MONOLOGUE

SO YOU'VE written a novel, you clever boy, and ask me to read it through?

A serious task, at my time of life, when I'm turn ing seventy-two But it's complimentary, nevertheless, for a grandson

twenty-four

To vote his grandfather's views and creeds are a boon instead of a bore,

I've written famous novels, you say? Dear Guy, it was long ago!

I must read myself up. I've forgotten the names of at least a dozen or

Do the people take to them kindly still? I recall—the

That's a bit of a pose, I'm afraid you'll think, for a fellow of seventy-two.

But I never posed, and I told my tales no less with head than with

And I trusted art for the sake of truth, not art for the sake of

Let me give you a bit of warning, boy; it's a path full of snares and slips

Before like Roland you reach the lips.

Hell's paved, they say, with intentions good; you may take it ill or

But you'll find before you are forty, Guy, that literature is hell!

God help the best of 'em when they seek, though brave howsoever

To make it (as old Sir Walter said) a staff instead of a crutch!

But thanks to your dear dead father's thrift, you can twirl the cane to your taste.

You never need drown in the newspaper sea; there's a belt of cork round your waist. I've seen so many who went like that

of friends:

They burned their candle to qu blaze, for they burned it at And soon they had left but the smok

ing wicks in lieu of the bridling And even the smoke long ago has gone, though the world once

called it fame. But you, dear boy, have the chance and choice; you've the honey without the gall;

Euterpe may wait in your anteroom and Pegasus fume in your stall.

You can spend a week on the turn of a phrase till its tinkle is deftly placed:

You haven't that hair at the nib of

your pen, with its harsh little name of haste. You can stare in Minerva's gray-green eyes, and vow, by their dreams beguiled.

That you'll ache with a discontent divine till her sculptured lips have smiled.

But ah, be cautious, my gifted Guy; there are waves that lurk to wheln Even hardier-builded boats than yours, when leisure is

at the helm. Excalibur meant mere clumsy steel till Pendragon its

hilt had reared. And Aladdin, you know, had to rub his lamp before

the genie appeared. You ask me for counsel? Gird your loins; dishearten

ment laugh to scorn With a sturdy alpensiock clamber up where the moun-

tains meet the morn.

Don't aspire to scale the loftiest peak; Shakespearian

Still, climb as long as your own can breathe the attenu-

Of its tonic opal quaff great gulps ere you look on the lands belo

The lands will be Life; you must watch them well in their wonderful overflow

Then choose what you cannot will but choose in their bounty of shades and shi

From the gleams of brooks' far silver threads to the glooms of austere pines From heavenward hope of a neighbor hill to the storm

cloud's black despair From arrogance of the splintry crags to the meek sweet

From sleepy calms (with their browsing goats) of the

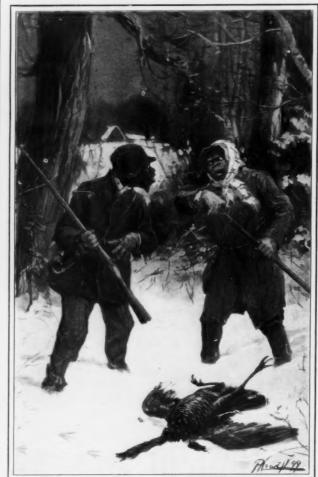
emerald vales and glade To pale perpetual suicides of the precipiced cas-

You will find them all, for they all are merged, with

their moods of peace or strife,
In the deeps and heights, in the lengths and breadths of that Switzerland called Life

Out of Life take phases you love best-only these, if

Through Inferno Dante walked like a god, but he stumbled in Paradise



"AN' YO' A DEACON IN DE CHU'CH!"



Yet be most of all your authentic self. Seek truth and beauty and power

By a straight road, not by sinuous ones. Disdain the ephemeral hour.

From the cavern of memory brush with zeal all the echoes that bat-like cling

Till the only echoes its walls fling back from your own Academic? Gothic? Who cares which, so long as you

shun mere sham? If you long for a Parthenon, try it, lad. If you don't,

try a Notre Dame. But whatever conception you may plan, make sure it is

crystal-clear. Half a thought, half a brain. Besides, the obscure is

mostly the insincere. So, I'll read your novel. My eyes are poor, but I'll read it faithfully through

A serious task, at my time of life, when I'm turning seventy-two.

But it's complimentary, nevertheless, for a grandson twenty-four

To vote his grandfather's creeds and views are a boon instead of a bore.

EDGAR FAWCETT. LONDON, 1898.

OUR PARIS CORRESPOND-ENT IN JERSEY

DECEMBER 1, 1899.

December 1, 1899.

Districts and news of the world become tiresome in time, so too the not yet completed Exposition. I have been leisurely rambling through Normandy, taking in St. Malo and the Isle of Jersey on the way. Maybe your winter fittings will bring you to the same lazy places.

St. Malo is an old, old seaport. A famous war correspondent, who poses for being well-versed in the things of the past, said to me:

"It was from this very port that, in fifteen hundred and something, Jacques Cartier sailed to discover Newfoundland and pre-empt Canada in the name of Francis I. And these formidable ramparts were built by so and so, and stormed after a bloody battle by the Norman pirates, led by the Iron Prince (or was it the Black Prince), who was killed by an arrow during the struggle." All this information is the famous man's own; he is responsible for any inaccuracy you might detect.

As for me, it sufficed that the ramparts were monstrously heavy and black, that the gates and posterns opened between squat, forbidding towers. I was satisfied that all sorts of heroic deeds had taken place around these dungeons and many dark crimes perpetrated within them. When you have all the local color it needs, you don't want too many dated facts.

The town itself is a maze of narrow, crooked streets with buildings that overhang—buildings with queer gables and mysterious windows. It must have been very picturesque there in the time of those Norman pirates of my war friend. Even now it is not bad, filled as it is with the noisy animation of petty trading, with the colorful confusion of fishermen, soldiers, tourists, nuns and market-women.

From St. Malo, a fussy little steam tub takes you to Jersey in three or

mation of petry trading, with the colorful confusion of fishermen, soldiers, tourists, nuns and market-women.

From St. Malo, a fussy little steam tub takes you to Jersey in three or four hours when the weather is fine. When the weather is not fine, I imagine, from the looks of the boats, that there is no telling how long the voyage may be.

As for Jersey, it is a well-kept little, island. All its country roads seem to be swept clean every morning, the grass of the fields sprinkled, and the hedgerows dusted neady at the same time. Everything about it is tame, orderly, well-behaved. Prosperous, too, I should say; for you can't discover a single ruinous building or an urchin in rags.

St. Hélier is the only town of any size. It is solid, well paved and well lighted, and possesses creditable shops of all kinds. St. Hélier is only remarkable because one naturally expects to find it very French, and finds it completely English. The appearance of the houses is English, the tongue, the customs and racial characteristics of the inhabitants are English. It is only among the farming population, especially in the north of the island, that evidence of French blood is discovered, and that they use the French language.

In short, the island is well worth a visit. You get there and away easily, and three days is enough to see it all. For bicycling or coaching there are no better roads anywhere, and if you have neither bicycle nor coach, three or four fifty-cent excursions in the tourist drags, which start from St. Hélier every day, will leave very pleasant memories of reposeful landscape, of shady winding lanes, of affable inn-girls; memories of ignored little coves, where a very blue sea is admitted through great tumbles of rocks, where you will find always on the beach the two or three sailboats and the few natives necessary to complete the young lady's favorite subject for a water color.

I would also recommend the island as the ideal spot to spend a few weeks in nerve-soothing idleness. The place is cheap; nobody is anxio

This is a good time to return; for when the winds begin to blow chill, and yellow leaves are eddying with the gusts, the home, the permanent, solid place, where you can lay your hand on your little belongings—you know, the book you want; where the cook understands your little manias; where the light of the lamp falls at night on beloved faces around the dinner table, that's the only place to find yourself in the melancholy of this season. There is a popular song of which the refrain whimppers:

"There is no place like home."

It is silly but true. There are hours when the heart wants the home, when all else is bleakness and desola-tion. "Hols!" cries D'Artagnan; "what will be will be" (or words to that effect).

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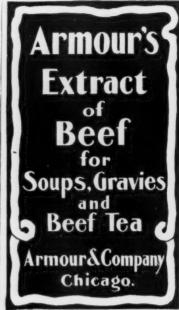


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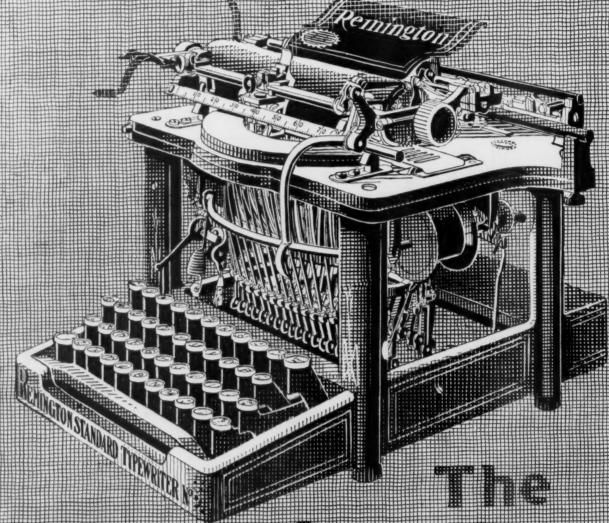
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